THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 72

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Calls World by Radio

Nations Hear Far East Report

Geneva Begs Unified Action

Statecraft Takes a New Step

Lytton Tells of Pressures

Insull Wreck Shows Law Need

THE League of Nations takes another unprecedented step in its effort to achieve world unanimity on the Far East. During 10 hours its powerful radio station in Geneva, using English and the Morse code, transmits effectively to the governments of all nations the 15,000-word report of the Committee of 19. The unjustifiable conduct of Japan, the discrediting of Manchoukuo, the demand for troop withdrawal, and the invitation to America and Russia to take part in the joint settlement between China and Japan are made a universal topic of consideration. This is statecraft on a new scale, functioning in a new dimension—It is men's unparalleled attempt to absorb a war struggle in a capable framework of peace.

¶ World unanimity is envisaged by the Geneva statesmen as a new, irresistible moral and political force. The troubled state of human affairs emphasizes the possibilities of this force; the universal voice of radio provides a method for calling it into action. Calamities that touched the heart have usually been the things that turned world-wide thought and will into a single channel. Roosevelt's escape from assassination is a recent example of how overnight an immeasurable sentiment may crystallize. Now the League deliberately invites, beseeches a universal sentiment in the name of right. It invokes an eternal principle for an adequate purpose—If the nations unite behind a just opinion, what shall withstand that power?

¶ Statecraft views the present as the time to annex world rewards if in place of minds many it can show one mind. Geneva, barometer of the world's suffering, is likewise sensitive to means for its cure. Geneva knows that out of a divided opinion grow suspicion, hatred, war; Geneva knows that out of unified acceptance of a right idea would flow confidence, peace, a new kind of prosperity. Hence it dares to discard tradition. It dares in the name of the world's searing need to undertake a far-reaching adventure—It asks the nations to think their best, act their best, together.

¶ Geneva's mighty experiment, if successful, opens the door to a train of benefits. If the Far East problem can be settled by finding the right way and asking the nations collectively to throw their moral weight behind it, then disarmament, war debts, currencies, tariffs—all the harassments that becloud the sky of the world—can take their course to orderly and swift solution. The League has done an unprecedented thing, but it is the nations that now are on trial. Will they see the triumphant hand of a greater statesmanship? Will they support with their best thinking this attempt at a new forward step in the affairs of men?—Will they see in this boldness of desperation what is actually an aspiring move toward the brotherhood of man?

¶ Britain admits it joined France in a request to Austria to stop arms transshipment from Italy to Hungary in violation of treaties. The news breaks in Rome. One statement is that 40,000 rifles and 200 machine guns were supplied by Italy on a Hungarian order. Another is that the "war material" belonged to Austria and was sent by a private firm to Italy for repair. France, backed by Britain, has demanded return or destruction of the arms—Europe is concerned, but hopes the incident will swiftly clear.

¶ Manchester hears Lord Lytton discuss possible forms of pressure to bring Manchurian peace. He declares against economic blockade of Japan, if it should remain unyielding, but points to an embargo on the sale of arms, refusal of financial assistance or withdrawal of diplomatic representatives. Meanwhile, Marshal Chiang Hsiao-liang and T. V. Soong, acting Premier of China, visit Chengtefu, capital of Jehol, to organize its defenses. Soong says Japan may blockade and besiege, but there will be no surrender—No Chinese, he declares, will be left to sign papers.

¶ The U. S. Senate Banking Committee goes deep into the wreck of the Insull utilities empire. Col. Charles G. Dawes and Melvin E. Traylor, heads of Chicago banks, admit that their institutions exceeded the letter of the law in making loans to Insull companies. The testimony of stock brokers indicates securities were sold when known to be worthless. To the layman Samuel Insull appears to have conjured millions in paper values out of securities manipulation. The committee is stirred to protect the public—It asks searching laws governing stock sales.

Flexible Rock Found In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

A STRIP of rock that actually bends has been placed in the North Carolina State Museum at Raleigh, as a specimen of one of the interesting things found in the Linnville Mountains of this State.

While the rock, known technically as "itacolumite," a variety of quartz, has no commercial value, reference to it has been made in writings dealing with curious objects. Specimens on display here have been arranged so that museum visitors can, by pulling an iron rod, demonstrate to their satisfaction the flexibility of this rock.

Uniform Type Of Army Asked In French Plan

Geneva Delegates Come Nearer to Solution of Effectives Issue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 18—In a speech which by its winning tone of conciliation and sincerity banished national prejudices for the time from the Disarmament Conference, the French Air Minister, M. Pierre Cot, yesterday urged the delegates to accept immediately the fundamental proposition that all European armies should be reduced to a uniform type, with short-term service and limited effectives as their outstanding characteristics.

Leaning over the table toward Herr Rudolf Nadolny, German delegate, and replying to his objections in a frank and friendly attitude, M. Cot maintained that if nations would accept this arrangement in general its details could be worked out by successive stages to the satisfaction of all countries. M. Cot maintained that such armies were the only type of military organization which insured slow mobilization and freedom from aggressive designs. They would insure, he said, that the pacific procedure provided for in the Covenant could be set in motion without the League of Nations being faced with an accomplished fact by way of aggression.

Herr Nadolny replied in a similar conciliatory strain and said he would explain his Government's attitude to M. Cot's proposals at the next meeting.

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson of the United States said he did not consider the French proposal essential to realization of the Hoover plan for reduction of effectives, but he made no objection to the French conjecture that it would render effectives comparable and permit methods of calculation like those proposed by the American delegation.

The conference appeared nearer to a solution of the knotty problem of effectives than ever before.

Ecuadorians Asked To Remain Calm

QUITO, Ecuador, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Government issued a manifesto today asking the people to remain tranquil despite the outbreak of warfare between Colombia and Peru at the eastern border of Ecuador.

"Ecuador has pending a serious problem of maintaining frontiers and defending vital rights in the Amazon basin," said the manifesto. "The nation is facing a historical moment of transcending importance."

Another Battle on Amazon

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 18 (AP)—Belated official reports disclosed today that Columbian and Peruvian forces engaged in another battle Thursday on the upper Amazon. It was claimed the Colombian fleet retreated to Brazilian waters of the Putumayo River.

An official communiqué said Peruvian airplanes attacked the Colombian flotilla of five vessels near Tarapaca.

Patriotic manifestations are being held throughout the country, demonstrators offering their services for national defense.

League Is Informed

GENEVA, Feb. 18 (By U. P.)—The Peruvian attack at Tarapaca "flagrantly violates" the League of Nations' recommendations to Peru on Jan. 25 for settlement of the Leticia dispute, Señor Guizado, permanent Colombian delegate to the League, charged Feb. 15 in a letter to Sir Eric Drummond of the League Secretariat. The charge was made after receipt of orders from Bogota. Colombia was expected to invoke the League Covenant as her delegates have already sounded out delegates here on which article should be invoked in case of an armed clash between the two countries.

Bolivia to Get Arms

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 18 (By U. P.)—Bolivia was assured an uninterrupted supply of military equipment for use in the war against Paraguy when the Government yesterday authorized the transit of arms shipments through the port of Arica, Chile, to La Paz. Several shipments of guns and munitions were understood to have been held up at Arica pending decision.

The Foreign Office explained that authority to permit arms shipments across Chilean territory into Bolivia was granted in a memorandum between the two countries in 1929.

Hitler, in Seat of Bismarck, An Enigma to New Germany

His Party Strictly Is Neither Socialist Nor Fascist, Its Head Was Not Born German and His True Capabilities Yet Face Test

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—There are some who call Herr Adolf Hitler the "German Mussolini."

He was not born German. And he has yet to prove whether he is a Mussolini or not.

His party are the National Socialists, and there are many who call them "Fascists."

But the party—strictly speaking—is neither Socialist nor Fascist in the ordinary sense.

Yet Herr Hitler sits in the seat of Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor who founded the Empire—of von Bülow, administrator for an Emperor who saw its glory end. And with his accession to the chancellorship, Herr Hitler's party acclaims the laying of the corner stone of the "Third Reich," an Utopian Germany.

Man and party, thus more than ever before, stand in the keen scrutiny of nations watching this newest of governmental experiments in the heart of a tired and careworn continent.

To be sure, Herr Hitler is not making the experiment alone. He is tied by the limitations of coalition. But policies discussed in that paneled conference room of the Brown House, where hands of a strange clock form the "swastika" as it records the hours, may have new meaning for the Reich.

Thirteen years ago these policies were outlined in an "unalterable" program. Officially, the 25 points still stand unchanged. But they are subject to interpretation. Exigencies of campaigning—the "grim realities" of politics—have wrought significant alterations since the program was first read by Herr Hitler to a mass meeting in the banquet hall of Hofbräuhaus in Munich in 1920.

"We demand . . . expropriation of land without compensation for common welfare of the people, abolition of land interest and land speculation," a significant article of the Fascist doctrine reads. But the party spokesmen have pointed out that this is to be directed only

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

RULES TO GUARD INVESTORS PUT BEFORE SENATE

Movement Speeded Up by Revelations Made in Insull Collapse

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Recommendations that rigid laws governing issuance of securities, patterned after existing British laws, be passed by Congress as a method of preventing a major financial collapse such as that of the Insull empire were left before the Senate today.

They represented the more constructive results of the Senate banking and currency committee's searching investigation into the causes of the sudden debacle which wiped out one of the largest financial combines in the world as well as the value of millions of dollars of securities held by the public.

On the other side of the ledger, after three days of cross-examination of Chicago bankers and investment dealers, it was a complex tale of how Samuel Insull conjured millions in paper value out of what seems to the lay mind nothing more than manipulation of securities by different holding companies.

Mr. Harold L. Stuart, president of Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago, offered the recommendations for reform after telling the committee for nearly five hours of the vastly complicated operations, conducted on behalf of his company for three of Mr. Insull's holding companies.

He urged passage of laws requiring publication of very full and complete prospectuses with every stock issue offered to the public. He had previously admitted indirect promotion by his company of issues in which it had a substantial financial interest.

Three Chicago bankers, led by Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, followed with testimony as to loans made by their institutions to the Insull groups previous to the collapse. With one exception, all had loaned beyond what would have been the legal limit if the different Insull units had been one single borrower.

Mr. Traylor explained the loans his bank had made had all been secured by good collateral, and that his bank had suffered no serious direct loss from the Insull collapse. As he set forth the picture to the committee, the Insull holding companies had been allowed to pledge up to 50 per cent of their assets against loans.

When the market began going down the banks demanded more collateral for their loans until the assets had all been called in. This left nothing behind the debentures of the holding companies. Collapse resulted inevitably, but did not affect the value of collateral in the hands of the banks.

The final witness, Mr. Edward M. Tyler, a certified public accountant, gave evidence of stock market transactions during the final years of the Insull empire which indicated that it had been necessary to buy more and more heavily each month to keep up the market level of the Insull securities.

Instead of selling to the public at large profits the common stock of Corporation Securities Company, last of the Insull holding companies to be established, it had been necessary to start buying back while millions of shares were still unissued.

Aberdeen Church Now 'Dry' Tavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—Visits from 2000 persons and 20,000 meals served is the record for the last year at the now famous "Shiprow Tavern" in Aberdeen, which is in reality a disused church that has been converted into a "dry" tavern, where inexpensive and wholesome meals may be had and where an atmosphere of cheer and good fellowship prevails.

Part of the building is converted into an occupation center, and the appreciation of the men who make use of it has been warmly expressed. The place is made the center of all kinds of activities on behalf of the unemployed.

AUSTRALIA WINS SURPLUS UNDER PREMIERS' PLAN

Commonwealth's Position Gains £13,000,000 in Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Comparison of the treasury figures for the last half year with those of the two previous years shows a remarkable recovery of Australian national finance. The half year's accounts give a surplus of £3,250,000, as compared with a deficit of £1,231,000 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1931, and a deficit of £9,500,000 for the same period of 1930. The budgetary position of the Commonwealth has thus improved by more than £13,000,000 in two years.

This improvement is due partly to economies enforced under the Premiers' Plan adopted in July, 1931, and partly to a definite easing of the severity of the economic crisis. Income taxes for the half year just ended are double those collected during the same period two years ago.

Total Commonwealth receipts for the six months under review were £36,024,000 as compared with £32,074,000 in July-December, 1931, and £29,127,000 in July-December, 1930. The expenditure during July-December, 1932, was £32,816,000 compared with £35,305,000 in July-December, 1931, and £38,630,000 in July-December, 1930. Within two years Commonwealth Government expenditure has been cut down by nearly £6,000,000 or more than 15 per cent.

The principal feature of the Premiers' Plan which has brought about the stabilization of Australian budgets was an all round interest reduction of 22½ per cent and a similar cut in the expenditure by Australian Governments on salaries, wages, pensions and social services. Though not in so sound a position as the Commonwealth, the six state governments are balancing their budgets in accordance with the program laid down in the Premiers' Plan. Three of these—South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania—are receiving grants from the Commonwealth aggregating nearly £2,000,000 during the current financial year.

Dr. Angell Protests Name in Beer 'Ad'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 18. — Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, has protested against the use of his name in an advertisement printed in Brewery Industry urging that college youth be taught to drink beer, states the Union Signal, Woman's Christian Temperance Union organ.

Dr. Angell wrote in reply to a query from the National W. C. T. U. as follows, according to a report in the magazine: "The reference to me in the enclosed clipping is absolutely unwarranted, and I have protested against it."

The part of the advertisement in question was a paragraph which said: "Distinguished college presidents like Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, John G. Hibben of Princeton, James R. Angell of Yale, and E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth, have vigorously fought the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, but it is easier to win men of their intelligence over than to change the tastes of the undergraduates, perverted and vitiated by the vicious bootleg liquor."

OFFICIALS TO CUT OWN WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 18—The majority of elected Alleghany County officials are today preparing to put through a 10 per cent pay cut for themselves and their workers. After a conference Feb. 16 they estimated their "cut" would save the county approximately $350,000 a year. County employees earning $125 a month or less are exempted under the arrangement.

HOUSE LEADERS CONCEDE WETS REPEAL VICTORY

Drys Hold Needed Number of States Will Stand by Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Barring the improbable, the struggle over retention of the Eighteenth Amendment will be transferred from the halls of Congress to the individual states when the House votes Monday on the Blaine repeal resolution.

Every indication here today was that wets, vastly encouraged by an unexpected victory of 63 to 23 in the Senate, would easily muster in the House the two-thirds vote necessary to send the repeal measure to the states for ratification or rejection.

Today the wet Republican bloc in the House voted to support the resolution. This is regarded as indicating the measure will pass through the lower chamber with a large majority.

Democrats, having invoked the iron-clad rule of caucus, were promising 190 votes to the wet side as compared to the 168 they provided when the House last voted on repeal, while the Republican leader, Mr. Bertrand H. Snell, expected 100 of his colleagues to vote with the repealers.

If they are right in their statement, there seems little possibility that drys will be able to hold the House any longer against the rising wet tide. On the first day of the session 278 wet votes would have passed the resolution. They secured 272. An increase of at least the necessary six votes is seen in a switch of the Arkansas delegation.

While speculation as to the outcome was absorbing general attention, both Speaker Garner and Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York were planning to introduce measures providing special machinery for state action on the repeal resolution. Both are understood to favor the convention method as opposed to action by state legislatures, but have not completed their drafts.

Faced with the imminent likelihood of transfer of the wet and dry battle to the states, leading drys here saw no reason for serious apprehension. With leading wets admitting that ratification by the necessary three-fourths of the states could not possibly be secured before 1935 and probably not before 1937, drys were confident that the trend of public sentiment would definitely have turned before then and the Eighteenth Amendment be more firmly fixed in the Constitution than ever.

Survey Shows 1,250,000 Needy Are Wandering

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—An eight-point plan for caring for unemployed wanderers now roaming the United States is contained in the report of a survey by the National Committee on the Care of the Transient and Homeless made public yesterday.

According to the report 1,250,000 persons are without homes and wandering up and down the country. Of the total number, there are 135,000 boys and 191,000 women and girls, representing 13 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, of the total. Men over 45 years of age form the larger part of this army, averaging about 28 per cent of the total.

The young men of the transient group are attracted to the western and southern parts of the country, while the older remain more in the larger industrial cities, the survey reveals. The majority of transients are found to travel within a radius of 500 miles from their former homes.

In contradistinction to the scheme for army cantonments for homeless boys, the committee believes that camps for the care of these boys and men should be small, preferably not exceeding 200, with definite and immediate work projects.

The survey embraced 48 states and the District of Columbia, from which reports were received from 1335 social agencies in 908 cities.

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THINGS PRESENT

The attitude of this newspaper with regard to the Senate's resolution to repeal prohibition, is summed up in the first editorial.

The new feature which many of our readers have been awaiting, "The How and Why of English," is introduced on the Educational page. (And, don't forget the Parent Column.)

Book lovers will find their dessert in the Bookman's Holiday on the Book page.

The news of the week is graphically portrayed on the map on the next-to-the last page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Our News of Art, Music, Theaters page, which has been published on Saturdays, will hereafter appear on Mondays.

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," more Hymnal Noises, and the thirteenth article in the Governments in Industry series.

High Points in League Report

By the Associated Press

The high points of the League of Nations report on the Manchurian conflict are set forth in the sections on "conclusions" and "recommendations":

CONCLUSIONS

China and foreign powers always regarded Manchuria as an integral part of China.

The present period of transition in China calls for international coöperation.

China's anti-Japanese boycott previous to the beginning of the Manchurian conflict made a tense situation still more tense. Since then it has been an act of reprisal.

Without any declaration of war, a large part of Chinese territory has been forcibly seized and occupied by Japanese troops.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Japanese troops should be withdrawn to within the South Manchuria Railway zone, where they have treaty rights.

An organization under the sovereignty of, and compatible with, the administrative integrity of China should be established in Manchuria.

This organization should take into account the rights and interests of Japan and of other states.

A commission to assist in negotiations between China and Japan should be set up by the League. The United States and Soviet Russia should be asked to participate in this commission.

Members of the League are to refrain from recognizing the state of Manchoukuo.

The report made no mention of the use of sanctions—penalizing measures—against Japan, the League leaders taking the position that to do so would amount to uttering threats.

ROOSEVELT BACK FROM HOLIDAY READY FOR TASK

Special Boat and Escort Brings President-Elect to New York Home

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—President-Elect Roosevelt is back at his home in New York City today, bronzed and vigorous from his southern holiday, and wasted no time in getting down to the fortnight of strenuous official work that faces him before his inauguration on March 4.

Chief among the matters to which he will give his attention are the naming of his Cabinet and war debt conversations with representatives of the British Government.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, is expected here in the Majestic, of the White Star Line, on Monday and it is believed that he will meet with Mr. Roosevelt soon thereafter to report on the result of his conversations in London with the War Debt Committee of the British Cabinet.

Upon the President-Elect also will devolve the determination of whether the United States will accept the League of Nations' invitation to sit on a conciliation commission in the disputes between China and Japan. It is expected that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will seek another consultation with Mr. Roosevelt to discuss the League report criticizing Japan and urging American coöperation, along with that of Russia, in conciliatory efforts.

Mr. Roosevelt left announcement concerning his Senatorial conferences to his conferees at Washington, that they had been confined to discussion of the general economic situation. He indicated, however, the possibility of making public his Cabinet list before March 2 or 3, the date originally set by him.

The President-Elect's home-coming was marked by the most elaborate precautions for his safety and well-being that have ever characterized the arrival of an official personage in this city, not excepting President Wilson in World War days or European royalty. These measures of caution were dictated by the recent Miami attack.

When Mr. Roosevelt stepped from his special train at the Baltimore & Ohio terminal in Jersey City yesterday the New York City police had joined with those of New Jersey to guard his home-coming. In the party welcoming the President-Elect were Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman; Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City; Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany Hall chief; Mr. Joseph Guffey, who had charge of the Roosevelt campaign in Pennsylvania, and Police Commissioner Edwin P. Mulrooney of New York City.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party were ferried across the Hudson River to Liberty Street, Manhattan, in a special boat, and an escort of 20 motorcycle police preceded the procession to the Roosevelt home at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, where Mrs. Roosevelt and the President-Elect's mother were the first to greet him. Riding with Mr. Roosevelt were his daughter, Mrs. Curtis B. Dall; his son, Elliott, and his secretaries.

After dinner with his family, Mr. Roosevelt motored with his son, Elliott, to the Masonic Hall in West Twenty-third Street, where the President-Elect was present when his son was raised to the Third Degree of Masonry, Architects' Lodge, F. & A. M. Twelve policemen, Masons all, were detailed to attend them during the rites.

Mr. Roosevelt will remain at his East Sixty-fifth Street home until Monday or Tuesday, when he expects to go to his estate overlooking the Hudson River at Hyde Park to stay until March 2.

RACE SURVEY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Plans for carrying out a complete survey of Scotland in connection with race types and folklore are being prepared here by the newly-formed Scottish Anthropological Society. Special attention will be paid to the various types of anthropology, including the study of races, ethnography, sociology, comparative religion and other subjects.

MATSUOKA GETS TOKYO ORDER TO HASTEN HOME

Cabinet Reported Divided on Withdrawal—Jehol Governor 'Dismissed'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 18—It is now indicated that the Government has decided to postpone its decision about withdrawal from the League indefinitely owing to divergence of opinion within the Cabinet.

It is understood that Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, and Gen. Sadao Araki, War Minister, are pressing for immediate withdrawal, while Viscount Makoto Saito, Premier, and Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister, are urging delay in the hope that withdrawal can be avoided.

This afternoon's scheduled Cabinet meeting was canceled. The Premier, it is announced, will go to Okitsu tonight to interview Prince Saionji, the elder statesman. It is understood that Count Uchida is changing his instructions to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka ordering them to leave Geneva immediately after the Assembly adopts the report and return as fast as possible to Japan via Siberia.

This leads to the belief that there may be no decision about Japan's future attitude anent the League until after the delegate's report.

Meantime, preparations for the occupation of Jehol are going forward. The State Council at Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, announced that it had dismissed Gen. Tang Yu-lin as Governor of Jehol, appointing Gen. Chang Hai-peng to succeed him.

Gen. Chang Hai-peng will also be commander of the Manchoukuo forces with which the Japanese troops under Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, will coöperate in the Jehol campaign.

General Chang has already left Hsinking for an unnamed destination to assume command of Manchoukuo units, which have prepared an advance into Jehol. The Japanese anticipate that the organized Chinese troops will be expelled from Jehol within a week, after which Manchu-Japanese units will eliminate the scattered bands at leisure.

It is understood that the Government here will issue a statement justifying the Jehol campaign, asserting that the Japanese are coöperating with Manchuokuo on the basis of the Manchu-Japanese protocol and the campaign is merely one of pacification with which the League is not concerned.

General Araki, in an interview, confirmed this view and said that the Jehol campaign must be considered a mere anti-bandit expedition, since Jehol was part of Manchoukuo, but was menaced by disorders which were disturbing the peace, similarly to the Su Ping-wen disorders in the north.

Court Safeguards Given to Zangara

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—The question of sanity has entered the case of Giuseppe Zangara, who attempted to assassinate President-Elect Roosevelt, as he awaits arraignment.

Judge E. C. Collins yesterday appointed Mr. Lewis T. Wyman, president of the Dade County Bar Association; Mr. J. M. McCaskill, former president, and Mr. Alfred E. Rais, who speaks Italian, to defend Zangara, explaining he wanted to prevent the possibility of any claim that Zangara was being "railroaded." One of the first steps of the attorneys was to announce plans for a commission to determine the prisoner's sanity. Dr. E. C. Thomas, Dade County physician, has pronounced Zangara sane.

Four charges of assault, with attempt to murder, each carrying a maximum of 20 years' imprisonment, faced Zangara for his first plea, but there was a possibility of graver ones.

TELEPHONE CALLS EXTENDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Anglo-Brazilian telephone service from London which has hitherto been restricted to the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, has been extended to subscribers in Sao Paulo and Santos.

LYTTON SEES GOOD WAY TO CURB JAPAN

Blockade Held Not Needed for Exerting Pressure on Tokyo

EMBARGO ON ARMS HELD EFFECTIVE

Swing Toward League View Is Apparent in British Conservative Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 18—Possible forms of pressure in the interests of peace on the Manchurian border were suggested by Lord Lytton, who led the League investigating commission to the Far East, at Manchester, yesterday. While declaring against anything of the nature of an economic blockade, Lord Lytton said: "There are many other forms of pressure which could be exercised, such as embargo on the sale of arms or refusal of financial assistance to a defaulting state, or withdrawal of diplomatic representatives.

"I am not saying that any of these steps should be taken at present, or at any particular stage, because obviously it must be for responsible governments to decide the time and manner of exercising pressure. I only want to make clear that I don't exclude these from steps which may be taken, if and when necessary."

Lord Lytton's statement shares attention here today with the League of Nations draft report on the Sino-Japanese situation, the outcome being definitely to strengthen that section of British political opinion which recognizes the inescapable nature of the issues raised.

The London Times today, while maintaining the view it has hitherto taken that the path of wisdom is to abstain from isolated action, now roundly urges the powers to "continue not to recognize the present régime, either de jure or de facto." The Times also says: "It does not seem necessary that all states concerned should tie themselves down to any particular course of policy for all time, but it is most certainly advisable that, taking the League's report as their starting point, they should all pursue the same policy and only modify it by common consent."

Liberal opinion goes further. The Manchester Guardian, for example, today gives prominence to the recent statement of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, favoring an arms embargo. It also says: "If Japan refuses to accept the assistance which the League now offers, then, acting together with the United States and Russia, the League must consider what measures it can take to make it impossible for Japan permanently to stand its ground."

British Conservative organs are more cautious, but even the Daily Telegraph says: "The question of what further action the League could now wisely take will have to be faced."

League Report Demands Scrupulous Respect For Covenant and Peace Pacts

GENEVA, Switz., Feb. 18 (AP)—The League of Nations Committee of Nineteen on the Manchurian dispute, as transmitted to all governments of the world yesterday by wireless telegraph, divides its recommendations into three sections. The first lays down the basis of scrupulous respect for treaties. It cites relevant parts of the League Covenant, the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power agreement and reaffirms previous declarations by the Assembly supporting the ideal of the preservation of China's territorial integrity. It quotes as a basis for lasting settlement of the dispute the 10 essentials promulgated in chapter IX of the Lytton Report.

The second section constitutes recommendations specifically made under the terms of the League Covenant. This section reads:

"The Assembly recommends as follows:

"1. Whereas sovereignty over Manchuria belongs to China.

"(A) Considering that the presence of Japanese troops outside the zone south of the Manchurian Railway, and their operations outside this zone, are incompatible with the legal principles which should govern the settlement of this dispute, and that it is necessary to establish as soon as possible a situation consistent with these principles, the Assembly recommends evacuation of these troops. With a view to the special circumstances of the case, the first object of negotiations recommended hereinafter should be to organize this evacuation and to determine the methods, stages and time limit thereof.

Manchurian Autonomy

"(B) Having regard to local conditions special to Manchuria, to the particular rights and interests possessed by Japan, and to the rights and interests of third states, the Assembly recommends establishment in Manchuria within a reasonable period of organization under the sovereignty of and compatible with the administrative integrity of China. This organization should provide a wide measure of autonomy, should be in harmony with local conditions, and should take account of multilateral treaties in force, particularly with respect to the rights and interests of Japan and the rights and interests of third states.

"2. Whereas, in addition to the questions dealt with above . . . the

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SOVIETS HELD READY FOR U.S. RECOGNITION

Nonpayment of Old Debts and Use of Propaganda Named Basic Block

The time has come for formal recognition of Soviet Russia, Prof. Dewitt Clinton Poole of the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, told the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today.

Designating the restoration of Russia as a link in the chain of world trade to be the essential goal of recognition, Professor Poole asserted formal recognition as a mere fiat from Washington would not necessarily over-ride the prudence of American business interests. There is need, according to him, to antedate recognition by a conference at which guarantees would be procured.

The three basic conditions for recognition of Russia by the United States, cited by Professor Poole, were: Cessation of subversive propaganda within the United States, settlement of the public debt of Russia to America, and settlement of the claims of private American citizens and corporations deprived of their property in Russia. He declared developments in the last 15 years had brought alterations whereby these conditions might be met.

As Russia has largely lost its hope of an early world revolution, its propaganda activities have lapsed.

"The Russian revolutionary government has become a national enterprise, while the general staff of the world revolution—the so-called Third Internationale—is starved of money and shoved into the background of political action," Professor Poole declared.

In respect to the other two conditions time has likewise wrought its change, he said. Numerous recent statements on their debt policy have in effect, he indicated, superseded the original repudiation of Russia's foreign obligations, while implications have been given that the claims of private companies would be dealt with on a business basis.

Russia still remains opposed to the theory of paying its debts, a snag which, according to Professor Poole, may check recognition, for business men would remain uncertain of what pronouncement Russia might declare against a future obligation.

Theaters

Frederick Leland

Repertory Theater—The Tragedians present Mr. Frederick Leland, assisted by Miss Grace Williams, in a dramatic recital. Evening of Feb. 17, 1933.

This recital brought a large and friendly audience to the Repertory Theater. Chosen doubtless to show the versatility of Mr. Leland, the program ranged from the tragic to farce. Two groups of songs were pleasantly rendered by Mr. Maxwell Thomson. An agreeable quality of tone will be more appreciated as the singer progresses and adds color to it. Miss May Isabel Fisk did more than well in an amusing impersonation of a young woman holding a seat for a friend who is late in joining her at a matinée performance.

"The Silent System," a play in one act, performed by Mr. Leland—the silent member—afforded Miss Grace Williams the opportunity to exhibit a lively sense of humor that kept the audience laughing.

Of Mr. Leland's readings, perhaps the speech of Wolsey from Shakespeare's "King Henry VIII" showed him to most advantage. In that rôle he succeeded in sustaining the impression of a disillusioned, world-weary favorite bereft of a monarch's favor. Mr. Leland reads Shakespearean lines with understanding and artistic restraint. In some of the other interpretations there could have been more dependence on voice and facial expression and less on gesture. In every case, however, he was able to create a mood well in keeping with the character and scene.

Boston Stage Notes

Mrs. Rose Franken's notable comedy, "Another Language," will begin an engagement at the Shubert Monday evening, with the original cast.

On the same evening, at the Plymouth, the American Theater Society resumes operations with "The Queen's Husband," by Mr. Robert Sherwood.

Also on Monday, The Stagers, at the Peabody Playhouse, will offer Miss Zona Gale's play, "Miss Lulu Bett."

Finally, at the Copley, "The Geisha" will succeed "The Prince of Pilsen" on Monday.

Mr. Noel Coward's distinguished film, "Cavalcade," enters its fourth week at the Majestic on Monday.

"Der Hauptmann von Köpenick" will succeed "Kameradschaft" next week at the Fine Arts.

The Italian puppets, the "Teatro dei Piccoli," are expected at the Hollis next month, probably on March 6.

LEE, CHINESE ENVOY, TO SPEAK ON JEHOL

Mr. Frank W. Lee, special envoy to the United States from China and former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, will be guest at a Chinese-American banquet at the Twentieth Century Club, Feb. 23 at 7 p. m. under the auspices of the Chinese Bureau Committee. Mr. Lee will speak at the club on the existing conditions in Jehol, according to Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the bureau.

Among those invited to attend the meetings are Mayor James M. Curley, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and many professors and deans in colleges throughout New England. Mr. Lee is scheduled to arrive in Boston tomorrow morning.

New Devices Start Cold Motors Cold Mornings in Cold Garages

Mr. Motorist no longer needs to go to his cold garage on a winter morning with an expectation that his automobile will not start. Neither need he anticipate a five-minute siege with a sputtering engine, for the man with an electrically wired garage may easily eliminate these inconveniences by two devices just put on the market.

They are the automobile water heater and a low-rate battery charger. The former device is a small 110-volt, 100-watt cartridge-type immersion unit that is located inside the circulating-water hose connection. The heater cartridge is only one-half inch in diameter and two-tenths of a square inch in cross section. To use the heater, a cord from the lighting circuit of the garage is plugged either directly to a receptacle on the elbow of the heater or to a dash socket which is permanently wired to the dashboard.

An article in the December General Electric Review by Mr. G. G. Somerville, who perfected the device at the Pittsfield works laboratory of that company, says that because water is a good circulating medium, the motor block is uniformly heated, and because the exterior of the motor is a relatively poor radiator the engine is maintained at a useful temperature without excessive loss to the surrounding air.

The heater works satisfactorily in the various anti-freeze solutions used in automobile cooling systems, the article continues, and because its operating temperature is quite low it will do no damage either to the cooling solution or to the hose connections.

Mr. Somerville, in the article, points out that when a low-rate battery charger is used in conjunction with the water heater, the combined advantages of a warm motor and a warm battery result in a marked increase in the ease of starting.

"Tests have shown," a statement announcing the devices said, "that with the automobile heater and low-rate battery charger used overnight, the automobile even on the coldest of nights can be started without the excessive choking, oil dilution and battery wear ordinarily experienced."

ZEUCH ORGAN MUSIC ATTRACTS CROWDS

The hour of organ music given Sunday afternoon at First Unitarian Church, Boston, by Mr. William E. Zeuch, is attracting the usual capacity crowds this season. They are free to the public and music lovers are said to come from miles away to be present when the organ begins at 4:30.

The third performance in the series will be given tomorrow, the program of which is as follows:

St. Anne's Fugue ..... Bach
Stella Matutina ..... Dallier
Bells of St. Anne de Beaupre ..... Russell
Symphonic Poem—Finlandia ..... Sibelius
Yesu Bambino ..... Yon
Intermezzo First Symphony ..... Widor
Londonderry Air ..... Traditional Irish
Serenade ..... Rachmaninoff
Overture 1812 ..... Tchaikovsky

AID FOR HANDICAPPED IS AIM OF EXHIBITION

Aid for those who are physically handicapped is the purpose of an all-day exhibition conference to be held at the Hotel Statler, Feb. 24, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The women plan this as an educational exhibit to give the public an opportunity to learn what these organizations are doing to aid the handicapped. There will be interesting and novel articles displayed by the groups and a program of music and speakers.

Tidal Millrace Tamed by No'theaster

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHIRLEY GUT BETWEEN WINTHROP AND DEER ISLAND AT LOW TIDE

Nature's Mighty Sea Power Welds an Island to Mainland

No'theaster Fills Shirley Gut With Sand and Gravel and Makes Deer Island in Boston Harbor a Peninsula at Low Tide

Shirley Gut has packed up and moved again.

A wild no'theaster attacked the coast line the other day and when the smoky spray of battle had subsided and the cannonading of the sea had ceased, the Gut, between Deer Island and Winthrop, had been transformed from a tortuous tidal millrace to a graveled groove of dry land. At low tide, Deer Island becomes a peninsula.

Almost overnight, the storm had wrought a stupendous example of coastal erosion. Tons of sand and gravel have rolled a solid barrier across the threshold of Boston Harbor's backdoor.

Shirley Gut has been shifting around for years. But this time it appears to have taken the key with it. For years, the Gut had a reputation for reliability. Back in 1917, for instance, the United States Coast Pilot said concerning this "approach from Broad Sound to the northern part of Boston Harbor" that "the channel is 80 yards wide and about nine feet deep (at mean low water). It is considerably used by yachts and small craft, but seldom by vessels, on account of the narrow channel and strong tidal currents."

Small boat fishermen bound out to their lobster pots and fish seines along the North Shore have relied on the Gut for years. They missed it when the Government bolted the door for the duration of the war. Now they have to keep a careful reckoning of the tide calendar to make sure there is sufficient water in the Gut.

Not far from the scene is a sign commemorating the fact that "opposite this shore occurred the Battle of Shirley Gut, between the schooners Franklin and Lady Washington and British sailors from the fleet lying in Nantasket Roads—May 19, 1776."

Once during the War of 1812 it served a highly useful purpose. A British squadron chased the Constitution into Boston Harbor, and set up a blockade off the port. Taking advantage of the first fair wind that served, the frigate shook out her sails and steered for Shirley Gut. Timing the turn of the tide to a T, the Yankee frigate boomed through the Gut at the slack of the flood, scurrying away for Cape Ann before the astonished enemy to the westward could make sail and start a hopeless chase.

By slipping out the backdoor, the frigate's skipper completely foxed the foe whose appraisal of his mettle could conceive of no such degree of courageous seamanship as conning the frigate in a tidal bore through which the vessel could barely squeeze even on the top of the tide.

From the time Governor Winthrop came to settle near by, natives have observed that Shirley Gut is likely to have its ins and outs as the result of occasionally severe storms. Strong on-shore winds and waves have been known to clog the channel, but the steady flow of tides has tended to keep the Gut open for the most part.

Music

Boston Symphony

For his Wagner memorial program, at the sixteenth pair of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's home concerts (Feb. 17-18), Dr. Serge Koussevitzky chose the Prelude and the Good Friday Spell from "Parsifal," and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The chorus was that of the Bach Cantata Club, Mr. G. W. Woodworth, conductor, and the soloists were Mmes. Olga Averino, soprano, and Nevada Van Der Veer, contralto, and Messrs. Robert Steel, tenor, and Frederic Baer, bass.

Why Beethoven for a Wagner memorial program? some had asked. For excellent reasons, which must have become apparent to anybody listening to the concert. "Parsifal," formerly attacked as sacrilegious, now is regarded with reverence by devout Wagnerites. Into it the master poured full measure of that sensuous mysticism which to him represented religious emotion. In deference to this devotional attribution, the Friday afternoon audience accepted a "suggestion" inserted in the program book that there be no applause after the excerpts from "Parsifal."

No doubt this factitious aura has promoted the longevity of "Parsifal." For many of us, its musical content hardly justifies its lingering so long. Compared with the "Ring," "Tristan" and above all "Meistersinger," it seems today pretty poor stuff. The wizard of harmony and of orchestration had retained his magic touch, but the substance is shoddy. The fact is that Wagner, though one of the greatest geniuses of music, lacked the spiritual penetration which distinguishes the supreme artist. Mythological grandeurs, yes; personal love, yes; even (in "Meistersinger") broad human understanding and tenderness. But insight into things unseen—no.

And that, we suppose, is why Dr. Koussevitzky turned to a greater artist—and one who was admired and appreciated by Wagner—for the suitable expression of a memorial tribute. In the Ninth Symphony, and particularly in its first three movements, we have not only a profound human sympathy but a profoundly spiritual vision. To some of us, it is not clear that the choral movement comports with its predecessors; indeed we feel, we intransigeants, that Beethoven would have done better to rely upon music alone to convey his message. Nevertheless, the symphony remains on a peak.

Dr. Koussevitzky, who had struggled valiantly but vainly to make the "Parsifal" music sound impressive, obtained—save for some minor vocal shortcomings—a noble performance of the symphony. L. A. S.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Wellesley College: Senior prom, Alumnæ Hall, 9.

Lasell Junior College: Senior prom, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 9.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dance Assembly, Lee Auditorium, 8.

American Legion of Massachusetts: Annual reception and banquet, National Commander Louis A. Johnston, guest, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Wentworth Institute Alumni Association: Annual banquet, school auditorium, Huntington Avenue, 6:30.

Theaters

Copley—"Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.
Majestic—"Cavalcade," 8:30.
Fine Arts — "Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40, p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Recent Observations in Russia," by Mr. Maurice Hindus; also musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedhoff, 3:30. Lecture-recital on "Jewish Music," with Boston Jewish Choral Society, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion picture on life of George Washington, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3. Open daily 8:30 to 4:30, Sundays 2 to 4:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "The Pied Piper Today: Whom Shall Our Children Follow?" by Dr. Henry Neumann, Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Old South Forum: Address, "Are Parents Improving?" by Miss Margaret Slattery; also musical program, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3.

Community Church: Address, "Methods of Liquor Control," by Mr. Ben H. Spence, Canadian journalist; also musical program, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Germanic Museum: Recital of organ music reproduced by records on instrument specially designed by Mirko Paneyko, Harvard University, Cambridge, 2. Open to public.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Yves Chardon, cellist, and Mrs. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata No. 5 ..... Vivaldi
Largo
Allegro
Largo
Allegro
Mr. Chardon

Amor commanda, Aria from "Floridante" ..... Handel

Waldseligkeit ..... Marx
Wie froh und frisch ..... Brahms
Miss Taylor

Melody
Spanish Serenade ..... Glazounoff
Mr. Chardon

To people who have gardens ..... Kennedy-Fraser
Sylvan Roundelay, from "Spegourotchka" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Orientale ..... Cui
The Sleigh ..... Kountz
Miss Taylor

"Snow Train" trips to Wilton, North Woodstock, and Laconia, leaving North Station, 8:30 a. m.

Music

Boston Art Club—Boston Flute Players' Club, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Lecture, "'Plenitude' and 'Sufficient Reason' in Leibniz and Spinoza," by Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, of Johns Hopkins University, Emerson D, 4:30. Open to public.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

English Speaking Union: Afternoon reception to members of cast and author of "The Queen's Husband," 33 Commonwealth Avenue, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Part I of The Covered Wagon," 1 to 5. Indian Lore Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's City Club of Boston: Program of Slavic folk songs by Miss Marion Clapp, 40 Beacon Street, 3.

Boston Congregationalist Ministers: All day conference; morning sessions, 3 Joy Street; afternoon sessions, Church of New Jerusalem.

Greater Boston Federation of Churches: All day conference, on "Facing the Crisis"; morning and afternoon sessions, 3 Joy Street; evening sessions, Church of New Jerusalem.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "The Progressive Idea of Education," by Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith, Beaver Country Day School headmaster, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Concerts to Come

Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, at the Women's Republican Club, a concert by the Apollo Club.

Thursday evening, Feb. 23, at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 24, in Brown Hall, a concert of chamber music by Messrs. Keller, Sanromá, Pacini, Holmes and Brown.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzy, conductor; assisting pianist, Myra Hess.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine II; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new accessions.

Vose Galleries, 590 Boylston Street—General exhibitions.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth at Stuart Street—Paintings by Abraham Manievitch. Through Feb. 25.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Marie Danforth Page. Through Feb. 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Oil paintings by Harry Leith-Ross. Also contemporary Japanese color prints. Through Feb. 25.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through Feb. 24.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of the '80s and '90s. Through Feb. 25.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder, tonight; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Maine: Partly cloudy, slightly colder tonight, possibly preceded by snow in extreme east portion; Sunday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds over south portion and moderate northeast shifting to west over north portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	48	Montreal	16	20
Bismarck	14	32	Nantucket	38	44
Boston	39	47	New Orleans	62	76
Buffalo	36	40	New York	40	44
Calgary	22	32	Norfolk, Va.	52	60
Charleston	60	60	North Platte	24	42
Chicago	32	36	Philadelphia	42	44
Cincinnati	30	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	70
Denver	32	44	Pittsburgh	30	46
Eastport, Me.	24	40	Portland, Me.	28	42
Hatteras	56	58	Raleigh	54	64
Honolulu, T.H.	...	76	St. Louis	32	40
7 p.m. Feb. 17	70	...	St. Paul	14	32
Helena, Mont.	18	30	Salt Lake City	20	30
Huron, S. D.	20	40	San Francisco	46	56
Jacksonville	64	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	40
Kansas City	32	44	Seattle	38	42
Key West	76	82	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	48	68	Washington	38	44
Memphis	38	54	Wichita, Kan.	30	48
Miami, Fla.	74	80	Williston, N.D.	16	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 18.
B—Maximum Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 5:38 p. m., Sunday 6:01 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:51 p. m.

Mortgage Rate Cut Favored by Banks

Massachusetts banks are revealing a sympathetic reaction to suggested reductions in mortgage interest, according to Mr. Rodney W. Long, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, in a statement issued today. To the proposal made to all the banks in the State by the exchange that mortgage interests should be cut from 6 per cent to 5 per cent, the bankers evinced the view that interest reductions should be made on individual applications rather than on a wholesale basis.

Declaring that real estate can no longer stand the present 6 per cent interest and 5 per cent dividend, Mr. Long declared the cut of 1 per cent on interest and a 2 per cent cut in dividends would enable the banks to increase their reserves. Some of the banks which agreed that interest should be reduced showed apprehension that a drop in dividends would cause heavy deposit withdrawals.

Mr. Long predicted that lowering of interest rates would prove the single greatest boon for offsetting the ravages of the slump on real estate. It would, he indicated, help the mortgagee bear the burden of high taxes, maintain his equity and resume normal expenditures as well as promote capital and investment security.

MORE ALUMNI GIVE TO HARVARD'S FUND

Figures of the seventh annual report of the Harvard University Fund Council announced yesterday, show that in spite of prevailing business conditions the number of contributors to the fund increased to 6536 for 1932, as against 6387 for 1931, and 6067 in 1930. This is the largest number of contributors ever recorded, but the aggregate amount received decreased from $127,261 in 1931 to $78,021.

The report contains a letter from Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president, who writes: "By being provident, the university is succeeding in getting along without reducing its academic salaries. That does not mean that it is not more in need of help from its alumni than ever before, for it is. It is grateful to them for what they have done in the past in contributing to the Alumni Fund and will be doubly grateful for any gifts this year." In the seven years the fund has been organized a total of $1,007,080 has been raised from 13,059 alumni.

ART PRIZES GIVEN TO WOMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Awards of $50 each have been made to Miss Helen Whittemore, artist, and Miss Madeleine Park, sculptor, for their work in the winter exhibition of the American Woman's Association. Honorable mention for painting went to Marion Hawthorne, Lucile Howard, and Minetta Good.

Winnwood's Ideal Of Guiding Youth Defined by Lowe

Developing character and right thinking by encouraging the talents of each individual student is one of the fundamentals of instruction at the Winnwood School, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y., according to Mr. Donald S. Lowe, its headmaster. Mr. Lowe spoke last night at the Hotel Hemenway in the interests of the school.

He traced briefly Winnwood's growth from its early beginnings as a summer home for Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Winn, the directors, in 1909, to its present equipment, consisting of a number of buildings and a large campus. "Winnwood reached its peak in 1929," Mr. Lowe said. "There has been a decrease in the number of pupils since that time, but the school has not allowed the depression, so called, to halt its progress, and the graduating classes since 1929 have been the best in the school's history."

He explained that the Winnwood system of teaching is based on ideas carried out at Exeter and Andover. "The teachers," he stated, "are not just masters, but guides in conversation on the subjects. We keep the classes small in order successfully to carry out our effort of developing the individual. The project method is used by some teachers. We study carefully the latest systems of education and endeavor to employ the best factors which each has to offer."

Mr. Lowe also discussed the social, athletic, art and music departments of the school. He found the various activities in which the boys and girls coöperated to justify coeducation as carried out at Winnwood. The speaker told his audience that Winnwood is a non-profit corporation, with a board of directors, and Mr. and Mrs. Winn as active directors. At the close of the meeting, confidence in and appreciation of the school were expressed by alumni members and parents.

CHINESE IN BOSTON TO AID RELIEF DRIVE

Although the Chinese of Boston are not represented once on the city's welfare lists, they will give their coöperation to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign in its drive for $5,000,000. Chinese leaders explained that needy Chinese are being cared for by their own people. Following a picturesque costume parade, to began at 2 o'clock on Tyler Street tomorrow, sales of Chinese trinkets and flowers will be held for the benefit of the drive. Chinese merchants and restaurant proprietors will also contribute.

The campaign ends its fifth week today with the halfway mark within striking distance. Those at headquarters expect the $2,500,000 mark to be reached by Monday night. Meanwhile word from headquarters stated $2,417,843 as the total sum of receipts, about $41,000 of which has been received since yesterday morning.

Art Is Similar In East and West, Yashiro States

In considering the East and West in art, as in other things, too much emphasis is placed on the contrasts according to Prof. Yukio Yashiro of the Imperial School of Art in Tokyo. The professor, now at Harvard University, spoke on "The East and West in Art," before the Japan Society of Boston last night at the home of Mrs. Everett Morss.

Professor Yashiro asked his audience to internationalize its artistic viewpoint. "All cultured people," he declared, "must know something of foreign art and literature as a part of their education. If we recognize and understand the differences in national cultures we will see them as only 'skin-deep.' The fundamentals are the same."

The professor told of an experiment he conducted recently to prove the similarity of European and Japanese art. He photographed an old Italian painting and showed it to European experts, who pronounced it an excellent example of Japanese art. Later he showed the same picture to Japanese experts with the same result.

Mr. Courtenay Crocker, honorary consul of Japan in Boston, introduced the speaker. He called attention to the professor's authorship of "Sandro Botticelli" and his years of study of western as well as eastern art.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH FORESEEN IN BOSTON

Industrial progress of Metropolitan Boston as evidenced by the upward trend of new industries that are being established in the face of prevailing conditions, prompts the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to predict continued expansion and growth of this area from an industrial viewpoint, due largely to the diversification of industry in this section.

New manufacturing establishments started in this area in 1932 numbered 235, a gain of 13 over the number of new firms in 1931. And 1931, in turn, saw 222 new industries established, a gain of 16 over 1930. The latest report of the bureau covering December includes firms making hosiery, raincoats, embroidering for the clothing trade, strip gumming for bookbinding, shoes, men's clothing, gas appliances, oil burners, rubber preparations to prevent rugs slipping on polished floors, chair cushions, hats, wooden specialties and miscellaneous products.

FIXED TRUST DISTRIBUTIONS

Total distributions to shareholders by fixed trusts sponsored by Administrative & Research Corporation reached $3,218,885 in 1932, according to Ross Beason, president.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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The Editor's Puzzle

58

~~Not only~~ Do ~~find~~ the dinner been served properly ~~and~~ ~~but~~ tastefully, and ~~to add to the interest~~ dancing ~~was furnished~~ indulged in between ~~each~~ courses? Asked if they had enjoyed themselves, the answer ~~was unanimously~~ ~~would be~~ yes.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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SENATE PUSHES ACTION ON BILLS TO HELP STATES

Direct Federal Relief of $500,000,000 Involved in Major Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—The first major relief legislation to be considered at the short session of Congress now pends before the Senate with the expectation that it will be promptly passed upon. This is the La Follette-Costigan $500,000,000 direct federal relief bill, providing for government gifts to states to relieve the unemployed and the destitute.

Surrounding this measure are all the controversial issues of relief that have been heard since the session of Congress started, and already proposals for silver monetization, mortgage moratoriums and the like, etc., are being offered either as amendments or as separate bills.

The Senate accepted yesterday, only after brief discussion and without a record vote, an amendment by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York to liberalize Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for public improvement projects. The Senate then, by unanimous agreement, decided to limit debate to hasten a final vote, which may come today. Further to expedite matters, the Senate met today an hour earlier than usual.

The Wagner amendment would waive the rule that projects be self-liquidating to be eligible for loans from the R. F. C. Another amendment by Mr. Wagner will be offered to increase the existing $300,000,000 total for relief loans to states to $600,000,000.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader, offered a proposal to preserve secrecy as to R. F. C. loans to banks. The publicity feature of the present law has been blamed for the Michigan state banking crisis, which has forced a state-wide bank holiday.

The first Wagner amendment, accepted yesterday, would provide a greatly liberalized lending policy by the R. F. C., intended to facilitate construction of public works as a means of relieving unemployment. The proposal runs counter to the policies laid down by President Hoover, who has repeatedly urged that loans should only be made for self-liquidating projects. The Wagner amendment would permit public agencies like states and cities to borrow for necessary public works on their credit.

Private corporations would still have to show proposed construction projects were self-liquidating. The amendment provides for a reduction in R. F. C. interest rates; it also authorizes the corporation to lend money to finance the sale of farm surpluses abroad and to finance community farm projects at home.

Debate beginning on the La Follette-Costigan measure was limited to 30 minutes to each senator on the bill itself, and to 15 minutes for each amendment.

Hitler Proves Enigma To Modern Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

toward confiscation of estates obtained "illegally" or which are "antagonistic to the public weal."

Attacks High Interest

Expropriation of cartels and the party's plan for profit sharing in all large industrial undertakings have also in recent Hitlerite interpretations been limited to instances of practical or demonstrable public benefit. Party diatribes against interest—"break the interest slavery"—have been lessened.

Interest is divided into classes. There is "creative" and "snatching" capital. For the "snatching" capital there remains no place in the National Socialist economy. But interest rates would be under strict government control and the banking system would be completely nationalized. Official Fascist pronouncements which have involved monetary systems equivalent to a departure from the gold standard also appear modified. For one of the first assurances of the new Hitler Cabinet was that it would not "experiment with the currency."

Foreign relations under the Fascist ideology have somewhat softened. There is no relenting in the demand for restoration of the pre-war German territory. There is no retreat from the demand for German colonies. But in recent months there has been less propaganda against France, some admittance of the possibility of European rapprochement.

Poland Out in Cold

As yet, however, Poland has not shared in this kinder feeling, for to the Fascists, Poland is the great enemy of the east. To more than one member of the National Socialist high command, the Polish Corridor must come back to Germany to prevent a war.

Some observers profess to see less anti-Semitism in the party today. Herr Hitler is quoted as saying he has "nothing against honest Jews." But the swastika symbol of the party is itself the very sign of historic anti-Semitism. The party press still considers the word "Jewish," as expressing the height of contempt. And the party program still proclaims that no Jew can be considered suitable for citizenship in the "new" Germany.

Ideas of what the Fascist economy would look like, when its as yet nebulously outlined "double four-year plan" is actually set up and doing business, vary because the party program deals largely in generalities. The National Socialists admit the lack of details. Their plea has been to "give Hitler the power," and trust to him to choose the road after he takes the wheel. But the general ideas are outlined:

An Independent Germany

Germany would be made independent, developing its own agriculture and its domestic markets. Instead of using money for doles it would be used for providing jobs. Foreign trade and prices would be completely under government control. Extensive agricultural settlements and reclamation projects—financing of which is not explained—would not only balance the present "over-industrialization" but contribute to the economic independence of the country.

"It isn't Socialism at all in the Marxist sense," one of Herr Hitler's intimates explained on the steps of the Munich headquarters as brown uniformed Storm Troopers passed and repassed with quick salutes. "Marxism engenders class war. That is the main thing we have to fight. We demand a new Socialism of a distinctly German kind. Nor are we Fascists, for what will work in Italy will not work here. You can't explain it except to say that it is a German ideology."

Social changes of grave import are included as well in this program, evolved by the erstwhile corporal who now is seated at the right hand of a President who once commanded the armies of the central European powers. Born in Austria, Herr Hitler, who has dedicated himself to "saving the German people," was not a citizen of the Reich until last year. Then, in order to run for the Presidency, he had himself appointed to a minor official post in the state of Brunswick which, under the German law, made citizenship automatic.

Sympathy for Plans

But that he has polled as high as 13,700,000 votes in Germany indicates the sympathy there must be for such plans as ousting the "corrupt parliamentary system" and filling all offices with citizens whose rights and privileges will be determined according to the Fascist definition of true German stock, "suitable to the German state."

Deportation of non-Germans if necessary to enable citizens to earn their livelihood; prevention of further immigration, punishment of "common thieves, usurers, and profiteers" by death; substitution of a German common law for the "materialistic Roman law," compulsory state physical education; impressing of all Germans in a compulsory labor service similar to pre-war conscription—are among the party fundamentals.

Such proposals, while they evoke enthusiasm of many who view them as planks in a new ideal state, are regarded by the opponents of Hitlerism as dangerous ideas in the hands of a party which makes no secret of its desire for dictatorship.

Yet many who are careful students of the German scene believe much of the support of the Fascist party has come despite—rather than because—of this conglomerate program. Transcending class boundaries which separated most of the other German political parties, Herr Hitler offered a nationalistic idealism in a time of national distress.

After a lost war, he gave voice to the protests against burdens which Germany considered too severe. To many of the bourgeois class he offered a possible answer to the difficulties of a young republic. To the youth he offered enthusiasm—even adventure. To both he gave the command: "Follow me blindly, but follow and I will lead you to a new Reich."

Seated in the office of the Chancellor, Herr Hitler has begun, under many limitations and difficulties, the task of discharging that promise. His answer can be written only upon a calendar the leaves of which are as yet unturned.

Hitler Leads the Procession

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Wide World

A TYPICAL NATIONAL SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION

Lytton Sees Way To Curb Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

Assembly recommends the parties to settle these questions on a basis of the said principles and conditions.

"3. Whereas, the negotiations necessary for giving effect to the foregoing recommendations should be carried on by means of a suitable organ. The Assembly recommends opening negotiations between the two parties in accordance with the method specified hereinafter. Each of the parties is invited to inform the Secretary - General (of the League) whether it accepts as far as it is concerned the recommendations of the Assembly, subject to the sole condition that the other party also accepts them. Negotiations between the parties should take place with the assistance of a committee set up by the Assembly as follows:

Conciliation Committee

The Assembly hereby invites the governments of . . . to appoint a member of the committee as soon as the Secretary-General shall have informed them that the two parties accept the Assembly's recommendations. The Secretary-General shall also notify the governments of the United States and of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of this acceptance and invite each of them to appoint a member of the committee should it so desire.

"Within one month after having been informed of the acceptance by the two parties, the Secretary-General shall take all suitable steps for opening negotiations."

"The committee authorized a report to the Assembly on the state of the negotiations at any time considered proper, especially on negotiations concerning the Japanese evacuation and establishment of a Manchurian Government under Chinese sovereignty."

The final section of the recommendations reads:

"In view of the special circumstances of the case, the recommendations made do not provide for a mere return of the status quo existing before September, 1931. They likewise exclude maintenance and recognition of the existing régime in Manchuria, such maintenance and recognition being incompatible with the fundamental principles of existing international obligations, and with good understanding between the two countries upon which peace in the Far East depends.

"It follows that in adopting the present report, the members of the League intend to abstain, particularly as regards the existing régime in Manchuria, from any act which might prejudice or delay carrying out the recommendations of the said report. They will continue not to recognize this régime either de jure or de facto. They intend to abstain from taking any isolated action with regard to the situation in Manchuria and to continue to concert their action among themselves as well as with interested states not members of the League."

Indiana Unites Dry Force to Bar Wet Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18—Formation of the Indiana Conference of Organizations Supporting Prohibition has been effected here. The first crusade of conference will be to attempt to block wet legislation now pending in the Indiana Legislature.

"We do not want the bootlegger, the saloon or a substitute; we want complete prohibition," the conference declared. The pending beer "control" bill would permit widespread dispensing of beer with practically no regulation, it was stated.

The conference intends to organize every precinct and ward in Indiana to regain prohibition. The goal will be election of a dry Legislature and a dry delegation from Indiana in 1934. The record of each candidate for office regarding prohibition will be widely publicized.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Indiana Council of Religious Education, Indiana women's Law Enforcement Committee, Indiana Council of Federated Church women, Indiana Christian Endeavor Union, Church Federation of Indiana and Indiana Anti-Saloon League, coöperated in organization of the conference.

Sandy, Just Dog, Wants 'Hot Dogs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18—Sandy is just an ordinary canine yet he is the most interesting dog in Wilmington.

One of Sandy's peculiarities is an insatiable yearning for "frankfurters." He has been obliged recently to subsist on short rations at home, and finding the city relief committee overwhelmed with demands for food, he has established his own soliciting scheme.

At lunch hour every week-day, he takes a position in the main street in close proximity to a lunch booth. From that point he watches the passers-by, and upon discovering a smiling, kindly face, he greets it with a friendly bark. Following his newly-made acquaintance, talking to him in doggish vernacular until he comes to the "hot dog" booth, he tugs gently at the coat tail of his new friend until the latter understands that he is expected to treat.

Entering the place, Sandy rears on his hind legs with his front paws on the counter and barks his order—"a 'hot dog' without mustard." This is immediately passed to him, single gulp and turns to his host, saying, "Thank you very much!" as clearly as a dog can express his gratitude.

Political Exiles of Many Lands Are Finding Haven In Portugal

Latest Arrivals Are 29 Spanish Royalists Who Escape From Moroccan Desert Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portugal is becoming a favorite haven for political exiles and refugees. Two shiploads of Brazilian deportees arrived here after the St. Paulo revolution and settled down in the suburbs of Lisbon, awaiting future political changes.

Scores of Spanish royalists, former cabinet ministers and other prominent persons have sought refuge here since the proclamation of the Republic.

The latest arrivals are 29 political prisoners, Spanish Monarchist exiles, who were awaiting trial in Morocco but fled from their desert prison.

These ex-grandees, including Prince Alfonso of Bourbon, cousin of former King Alfonso, were found assembled on a lonely beach by fishermen of Cezimbra, a small fishing village on the Portuguese coast. There was no sign of a ship to account for the appearance of the band of gaunt and ragged men.

The trials of the political prisoners deported at Villa Cisnero were to take place shortly at Madrid, and the men composing this group were those on whom the heaviest penalties, and in some cases capital sentence, would be pronounced.

Although refusing to reveal the identity of the little sailing vessel that aided their flight, they relate the story of their adventurous voyage. They crossed miles of sand and rocky desert to reach the point where they knew a friendly ship awaited.

During 14 days they tossed on the ocean, keeping toward America for the first six days, far from any coast, and for three days they completely lost their bearings. Water and provisions, although carefully rationed, became scarce, and they were almost despairing when they sighted the coast of Portugal and knew they had nothing to fear.

Their first request in Lisbon was "telephone." They then busied themselves in informing a score of anxious families in Spain of their safe arrival.

The Portuguese Government has placed no restrictions on the liberty of the Spanish refugees, many of whom intend to remain in Portugal, while others are going to France, England and Germany.

The exiles described the hardships at Villa Cisneros, Morocco. Their houses were tents and wooden huts, and their only furniture a straw mat to sleep on and a blanket. But they said they were most humiliated at being sent to Morocco by the Spanish Government in a "cattleboat."

The Spanish refugees made several political declarations on their arrival, the gist of which was that "although they are all monarchists, their political ideals are of no account now that their country is threatened with anarchy."

They affirm that the rising last August in Seville, for which they were condemned, had no defined monarchist policy but was to try to put in power a strong government which would restore order and peace in Spain, under any régime the nation desired.

W. W. PORTER ELECTED TO PUBLICATION POST

Mr. William Wallace Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, has been appointed Committee on Publication for the State of New York. Although his appointment is effective at once, he will continue his schedule as a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, up to April 1, after which his schedule will be appropriately assigned.

In 1916, Mr. Porter was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, and has served in that capacity up to the present. He also has been instrumental in inaugurating the general radiocast of Christian Science lectures throughout the United States, South Africa, the Orient and in the Philippine Islands.

CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, who passed on here yesterday, was long prominent because of her philanthropic, literary and political activities. She was a sister of President Theodore Roosevelt and the widow of Douglas Robinson, one of the founders of Brown, Wheelock, Harris & Co., a New York real estate concern. One of their four children, Mr. Theodore Douglas Robinson, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Coolidge. For her work to aid French refugees during the World War Mrs. Robinson was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Recently she had given much of her time to unemployment relief work. She was often present at Roosevelt House, New York, to discuss with visitors the many souvenirs of her brother's career that are on public view there. Mrs. Robinson was an aunt of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and fifth cousin of the President-Elect.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Enid Goss Lowe, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Donald S. Lowe, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Laura Walden Frisbie, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. W. Embree de Raismes, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Courtland S. Randall, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Hester P. Randall, New London, Conn.
Mrs. Hellen M. Snyder, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Hope M. Glor, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. Kenyon Glor, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mattie L. Johnson, Maplewood, N. J.
Mrs. Ethel S. Wendemuth, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Mrs. Marion W. Donohoe, Washington, D.C.

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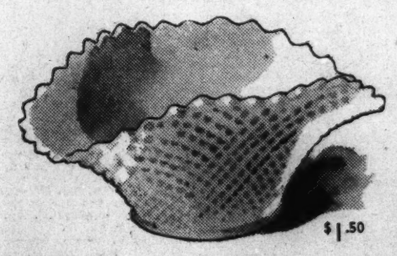

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Cream Pitcher and Sugar Bowl	Pr. 1.00	Sherbets	Doz. 4.50
Pedestaled Fruit Bowls	3.75	8-in. Lace-Edged Plates	Doz. 6.00
Tomato Juice Cocktails	Doz. 5.25	Footed Water Tumblers	Doz. 5.25
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Sale ends March 1 at 9 P. M.

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TROJANS KEEP WINNING PACE

Southern California Has Won Nine Coast Conference Basketball Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 18—The University of Southern California won its ninth consecutive victory in the race for the basketball championship of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, defeating the University of California, 28 to 27, in an extra-period game at Berkeley. At the end of the second half, the score stood 23 to 23.

Taking the play at the start, the Trojans gained an early lead. It was Southern California's consistency and California's weakness in shooting fouls that marked triumph for the Trojans. The summary:

SOUTHERN CALIF.		CALIFORNIA
Nemer, Erskine	rf	Ohashi, Wemple
Elliot, Browning	lf	Crowley, Brownley
Guttero	c	Read, Meek
Bescos	lg	rf, Coughlan, Engelhard
Kelly	rg	lf, Eifert

Score—University of Southern California 28, University of California 27. Goals from floor—Browning 3, Gutero 2, Kelly 2, Elliot for Southern California; Wemple 2, Meek 2, Engelhard, Eifert, Read for California. Goals from foul—Nemer 7, Guttero 4, Browning for Southern California; Engelhard 4, Ohashi 3, Wemple 2, Eifert 2, Crowley 2 for California. Referee—O. H. Higgins. Umpire—E. Penaluma.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—Maintaining a slight lead until the final whistle, the Stanford basketball varsity last night defeated the University of California at Los Angeles, 40 to 38, to move into third place in the southern division race for Pacific Coast Conference honors. The contest was played in the Bruin gymnasium at Westwood.

Four goals from the floor made in the early minutes of the game by William F. Schnetka '33, Indian left guard, were responsible for Stanford's lead, and although Donald A. Piper '34, Bruin right forward, scored 19 points to win high-point honors, his team mates were unable to match his work and successfully cope with Stanford's capable teamwork. The summary:

STANFORD		U. C. L. A.
Cordry, Page, lf	rg	Lemcke, Wells
Topping, rf	lg	Brotemarkle, Athey
Edelen, c	c	Binkley, Maxwell
Schnetka, Tod, lg	rf	Piper
Hancock, rg	lf	Johns, Gibson

Score—Stanford 40, U. C. L. A. 38. Goals from floor—Schnetka 4, Topping 3, Cordry 2, Page 2, Edelen, Hancock for Stanford; Piper 6, Gibson 3, Binkley 2, Lemcke, Maxwell for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Topping 6, Cordry 4, Edelen 3, Hancock for Stanford; Piper 7, Lemcke 2, Gibson for U. C. L. A. Referee—O. M. Landreth. Umpire—J. B. Blewett.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 18—The University of Washington suffered a crimp in its championship basketball hopes last night as State College of Washington sprinted to a 34 to 26 victory in the Pacific Coast Conference. The Cougars opened with a withering scoring spree to lead, 21 to 7, at half time.

The Huskies made no floor goals in the first 18½ minutes. Washington State increased its lead to 30 to 10 in the second half before Capt. H. S. Gordon '33, center, was removed on fouls. Washington rallied and fired baskets rapidly. L. C. Sonedecker '34, Washington State forward, was the outstanding star, making 11 points. The summary.

WASH. STATE		WASHINGTON
Cross, Rogers, lf	rg	Lee, Ostling
Sonedecker, rf	lg	Heaman, Cook
Gordon, Johnson, c	c	P. Antoncich, M. Antoncich
Scott, Schmitt, lg	rf	Hanover, Perry
Wills, rg	lf	Weber, Galer

Score, Washington State 34, Washington 26. Goals from floor—Sonedecker 5, Wills 4, Cross 2, Scott 2, Gordon for Washington State; Galer 2, Hanover 2, Ostling 2, P. Antoncich, M. Antoncich, Heaman, Lee for Washington. Goals from foul—Cross 3, Sonedecker, Gordon, Scott for Washington State; Lee 2, P. Antoncich 2, Ostling, Hanover for Washington. Referee—James Mitchell, Colville.

YALE VIRTUALLY CLINCHES TITLE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	4	0	174	110	1.000
Rutgers	2	1	122	91	.667
Pennsylvania	1	1	56	86	.500
C. C. N. Y.	1	2	94	119	.333
Columbia	0	4	122	162	.000
Naval Academy	0	0	00	00	.000

RESULT FEB. 17

Yale 40, C. C. N. Y. 31.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Yale virtually clinched its ninth consecutive championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League here last night in the Lavender pool by defeating College of the City of New York, 40 to 31. The Eli used mostly second and third string men. The waterpolo game was won by City College, 17 to 13. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by George Sheinberg '36, City College; Jesse Ratner '33, City College, second; A. B. McGregor '35, Yale, third. Time—26s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Wilson '35, Yale; George Sheinberg '36, City College, second; N. V. King '35S, Yale, third. Time—57 4-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by E. J. Quinlan Jr. '34, Yale; Martin Rubin '34, City College, second; H. A. Granelli '33S, Yale, third. Time—2m. 34 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale; C. R. Eddy '34, Yale, second; Nathan Snow '34, City College, third. Time—5m. 31 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by S. K. Tully, Yale; R. F. Corroon '35, Yale, second; Eli Crystal '36, City College, third. Time—1m. 55 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Lester Kaplan '34, City College; A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale, second; Gerald Graze '34, City College, third. Time—2m. 39 3-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale; J. R. Henry Jr. '35, Yale, second; Julius Meltzer '34, City College, third. Winner's points—75.4.

400-Yard Relay—Won by City College (Jesse Ratner '33, Nathan Snow '34, Henry Kaplan '34, George Sheinberg '36); Yale, second. Time—4m. 1 3-5s.

STARK SIGNS TO UMPIRE

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 18 (AP)—Albert D. "Dolly" Stark, Dartmouth basketball coach, yesterday announced that he had returned the signed contract for his sixth season as a member of the National League's staff of umpires. He will leave for the South to start his baseball work after the Green court team closes its season on March 6.

VIRGINIA LETS WELCH GO

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 18 (AP)—Gus Welch, field general of the Carlisle Indians in the days of Jim Thorpe, no longer is connected with the coaching staff of the University of Virginia. Welch has been head coach of lacrosse and has assisted with various sports and the move for his release is strictly an economic one.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Boston 38, M. I. T. 33.
Michigan 49, Northwestern 26.
Yale 40, C. C. N. Y. 31.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

C. C. N. Y. 17, Yale 13.
Northwestern 10, Michigan 4.

Oakland Leading California Play

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland	3	0	1	15	15	6
San Francisco	1	0	3	15	15	2

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—At the Iceland Rink Feb. 15 the San Francisco Rangers, of the California Hockey League lost the third playoff game to the league leaders, Oakland Sheiks, 4 to 3. The Rangers staged a great rally in the third period, Don Cummings scoring twice. He was all over the ice and the leader in every attack. George Bond passed to Harper for the first Oakland goal, Anderson, Mullins and Frank Nichols accounting for the others.

Oakland gained a substantial lead in the playoff series, Feb. 16, at its home arena, defeating the Rangers 3 to 2. The first period was scoreless. At 15 minutes of the second, Evans passed to Don Cummings for a goal for Rangers. At 2 minutes of the third, Eddie Vokes eluded the Oak defense and rolled the puck past Bert White for the final Frisco count. The period was half over and it seemed like a Ranger victory, 2 to 0, when Howard Harper scored twice and assisted to Babs Johnson for the winning goal.

E. J. BLOOD WINS DOWNHILL RACE

LUCERNE, Que., Feb. 18 (AP)—Edward J. Blood of the University of New Hampshire yesterday won the downhill skiing race, opening event of the eighth annual international intercollegiate winter sports union championships. Representatives of seven colleges and universities in Canada and the United States competed.

Blood covered the fast tricky course, cut through woods and dropping 500 feet, in 2m. 6 2-5s. Second place went to E. C. Connolly of University of Ottawa; third to J. J. Holden of Bowdoin College, and fourth to H. S. Woods of Dartmouth College.

Saturday the slalom, snowshoe, ski-jumping, and speed and fancy skating events are scheduled, with the 18-kilometer cross-country race closing the program Sunday.

Dartmouth won the team championship last year. Points are scored on the basis of 5 points for first place; 3 for second, 2 for third, and 1 for fourth.

CLASS B TITLE WON BY PRINCETON CLUB

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Princeton Club, for the second year in succession, captured the metropolitan Class B squash racquets championship yesterday, when the final playoff against the team of the Montclair Athletic Club, winners of the New Jersey title, was staged on the Union League courts. It was a close battle, with the victory of J. K. Weeks, the energetic captain of the winners, responsible for the victory, after a terrific battle against W. W. Cole Jr., which he won by a score of 16—13, 10—15, 7—15, 17—14, 15—6. D. B. McElroy, No. 5 for the winners, proved his superiority over his predecessor a year ago, D. B. Foresman, who played for Montclair, though still in the Class C ranks, by winning in straight games, 15—5, 15—6, 15—12. The team score was 3 to 2. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 3, MONTCLAIR A. C. 2

J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated H. F. Baker, 13—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—10, 17—14.

Ambrose Cort Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Conway Hoffman, 15—10, 15—8, 15—11.

C. S. Moora, Montclair A. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, 15—10, 15—11, 14—18, 15—6.

J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated W. W. Cole Jr., 16—13, 10—15, 7—15 17—14, 15—6.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated D. B. Foresman, 15—5, 15—6, 15—12.

OKLAHOMA DEFEATED BY MISSOURI, 40-30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 18—The University of Missouri basketball team defeated the University of Oklahoma, 40 to 30, here last night to drop the Sooners from undisputed first place in the "Big Six" Conference basketball race. Capt. N. O. Wagner '33, led the offense and defense, winning individual scoring honors with 13 points.

Missouri led throughout the game and held a 24-to-13 lead at the half.

MISSOURI		OKLAHOMA
Cooper, Passer, lf	rg	Browning
Stuber, rf	lg	Main, Tyler
Wagner, c	c	LeCrone, Munson
Jorgenson, lg	rf	Beck
Miller, Hatfield, rg	lf	Anderson, Bross

Score—University of Missouri 40, University of Oklahoma 30. Goals from floor—Wagner 5, Cooper 5, Stuber 4, Miller, Jorgenson for Missouri; Browning 4, Main 2, Anderson 2, Beck 2, Bross for Oklahoma. Goals from foul—Wagner 3, Cooper 2, Stuber 2, Miller for Missouri; Beck 3, Main 3, Browning 2 for Oklahoma. Referee—Pat Mason, Rockhurst.

College Basketball Results

Alabama P. I. 32, Florida 30.
Allegheny 56, Alfred 31.
Armour Tech 31, Michigan Normal 30.
Bethany 51, Thiel 45.
Birmingham Southern 64, Howard 29.
Bowling Green 32, Ohio Northern 31.
Brigham Young 43, Utah 42.
Butler 40, Franklin 32.
Clemson 30, Wofford 28.
Cincinnati 31, Marshall 28.
Coe 26, Lawrence 19.
Colorado Aggies 34, Denver 23.
Colorado Teachers 38, Wyoming 22.
Doane 52, Coiner 26.
Duquesne 25, Pittsburgh 24.
Eastern K. T. 34, Louisville 19.
Grinnell 25, Drake 17.
Grove City 35, Geneva 31.
Hamline 30, St. Olaf 29.
Hiram 36, Capital 26.
Illinois Wesleyan 24, Shurtleff 16.
Kalamazoo 34, Albion 14.
Kansas City 31, Wichita 29.
Knox 38, Ripon 33.
Louisiana State 50, Tulane 38.
Lowell T. S. 33, Springfield 32.
MacAlester 34, Gustavus Adolphus 29.
Millikin 38, McKendree 26.
Millsaps 29, Chattanooga 23.
Mississippi 50, Mississippi State 49.
Missouri 40, Oklahoma 30.
Mt. St. Mary's 32, Washington 14.
Mt. Union 44, Muskingum 34.
Nebraska Wesleyan 54, York 23.
N. C. State 35, Davidson 23.
Ohio 44, Wittenberg 32.
Penn 44, Iowa S. T. 40.
Phillips 48, Oklahoma City 25.
Queen's 45, Western Ontario 28.
St. Ambrose 37, Iowa Wesleyan 36.
St. John's 40, Augsburg 32.
So. California 28, California 27.
South Carolina 49, Erskine 29.
Superior Teachers 28, Lacrosse 23.
Stanford 40, U. C. L. A. 38.
Tennessee 35, Vanderbilt 27.
Texas A. & M. 25, Alabama 21.
Texas Christian 31, Baylor 22.
Vermont 33, Middlebury 29.
Wash. State 34, Washington 26.
Westminster 54, Glenville 39.
Yale 38, Columbia 27.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Springfield 20, Brooklyn P. I. 10.

MRS. HILL WINS ANOTHER FINAL

Defeats Maureen Orcutt for Women's Golf Championship of Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of the Meadow Lake Country Club of Kansas City, Mo., women's western golf champion in 1929, 1931 and 1932, yesterday defeated Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club of Haworth, N. J., 5 and 4, in the final round match for the women's golf championship of Florida on the links of the Palm Beach Country Club.

Miss Orcutt's defeat deprived her of taking permanent possession of the new Gold Challenge Cup. The New Jersey golfer won legs on this trophy in 1930 and 1932. Mrs. Hill's victory yesterday was the third in as many weeks. At Coral Gables Mrs. Hill won the Miami Biltmore Country Club's invitation tournament and at Miami Beach the western champion won the Bayshore-La Gorce tourney.

Mrs. Hill appeared to be playing inspired golf against Miss Orcutt yesterday, completing the first nine holes in 36, two shots over men's par, to make the turn 5 up. Miss Orcutt won only one hole on the outgoing nine, the fifth. Mrs. Hill had no fewer than eight one-putt greens—the first, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, twelfth and fourteenth.

On the incoming nine, Mrs. Hill was trapped on the tenth and drove out of bounds on the eleventh to lose those two holes, but she came back to win the twelfth when Miss Orcutt sent her second shot into a trap, and her putt on the fourteenth hole hung on the lip of the cup, giving Mr. Hill a 4, and victory.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FLORIDA—Final Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., 5 and 4.

ENGLISHWOMEN WIN MATCH, 3-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The English women's squash racquets team won its third victory in as many starts against American opposition when they defeated the Junior League of New York team here yesterday in three straight matches. The other members of the English team were resting yesterday after the strenuous campaign the tourists have waged since their arrival in this country.

The tourists who carried on yesterday were Mrs. Gwendda du Boulay, Mrs. V. S. Daniell and Nancy Cave, and none of these players lost a game in their matches.

While a number of the English players will enter the New York state championships on Monday, others will save themselves for the international team match against a team picked from the Philadelphia, New York and Boston districts which will be played at Sleepy Hollow next Wednesday.

The summary of yesterday's match follows:

ENGLISH TOURISTS VS. JUNIOR LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

Mrs. Gwendda du Boulay, England, defeated Constance Sullivan, 15—5, 15—11, 15—4.

Mrs. V. S. Daniell, England, defeated Helen Stone, 15—1, 15—7, 15—7.

Nancy Cave, England, defeated Cathleen Fox, 15—5, 15—5, 15—8.

YALE FIVE MOVES NEARER TO TITLE

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE

Teams	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Ag.	P.C.
Yale	7	1	252	215	.857
Columbia	3	3	180	199	.500
Princeton	2	2	140	114	.500
Pennsylvania	3	3	164	172	.500
Dartmouth	2	4	200	204	.500
Cornell	1	5	187	219	.167

RESULT FEB. 17

Yale 38, Columbia 27.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Yale University staging a strong climb to take the eastern intercollegiate basketball championship, under the new regulations, scored its second victory of the series over Columbia University yesterday evening on the court of the loser, before a capacity crowd, winning by a score of 38 to 27, after Columbia had staged a rally in the earlier part of the second half to come within hailing distance of the winners, only to be swamped once more with the aid of the second string of Yale substitutes in the remaining minutes of play.

Yale took a lead in the first half, until at half time the score was 18 to 7 in favor of the visitors. Columbia came back at the start of the second period to pull up to 17 while Yale was getting only one foul goal. The summary:

YALE		COLUMBIA
Nikkel, lf	rg	Hartman
De Angelis, Elliott, rf	lg	Meisel
O'Connell, c	c	McDowell
Miles, Kennedy, lg	rf	Asselin, Steigman
Reese, rg	lf	Tomb

Score—Yale 38, Columbia 27. Goals from floor—Nikkel 6, Reese 4, Elliott 3, De Angelis, O'Connell for Yale; Meisel 4, Hartman 3, McDowell 2, Tomb for Columbia. Goals from foul—Nikkel 4, Miles 2, Reese 2 for Yale; Tomb 2, Hartman 2, Meisel, McDowell, Asselin for Columbia. Referee—Degnan. Umpires—J. N. Young and David Tobey.

QUEBEC MOVES OUT OF LAST POSITION

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	17	7	9	93	68	41
Providence	19	3	11	88	76	41
Boston	14	5	11	85	71	33
Quebec	10	2	20	71	100	22
New Haven	9	3	18	60	82	21

RESULT FEB. 17

Quebec 3, New Haven 2.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18 (AP)—After weeks of trailing, the Quebec Beavers hoisted themselves out of last place in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night by defeating the New Haven Eagles 3 to 2. New Haven went to the cellar but has played two fewer games than the Beavers. A snappy second period attack brought Quebec its victory after the first frame had ended one-all. Dube scored on Ward's pass to put the Beavers ahead after three minutes and McIntyre clinched it on the end of a three-man play with McCabe and Lowrey. George Giroux sank Quebec's first period goal with Ward assisting. Jackie Keating made both New Haven tallies on unassisted plays. The summary:

QUEBEC		NEW HAVEN
Dube, lw	rw	King
Ward, c	c	Keating
Toupin, rw	lw	Convey
Frew, ld	rd	Speyer
Molyneux, rd	ld	Pringle
Lamontagne, g	g	Roberts

Score—Quebec 3, New Haven 2. Goals—Giroux, Dube, McIntyre for Quebec; Keating 2 for New Haven. Assists—Ward 2, McCabe, Lowrey for Quebec. Spares—Arnott, Callighen, Lowrey, McIntyre, McCabe, McCartney, Giroux for Quebec; Doran, Radley, Armand, Paddon, Kuhn, Picketts, Kinsella for New Haven. Officials—J. Dussault and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR MORE SEEDED PLAYERS ADVANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Four more of the seeded players came through the second round in the United States squash tennis Class C individual championship, yesterday at the City Athletic Club, including the first three, Julian M. Cowen of the home club, Edward L. Kemble, Bayside Tennis Club, and Malcolm Donald Grant of the New York Athletic Club, was also victorious in two games.

Cowen, who played No. 1 on the championship team of the City A. C. defeated Daniel J. Tobin, Crescent Athletic - Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—10; Kemble eliminated Edward Thorgerson, a newcomer from the New York Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—1, while Grant, meeting Lowell Shumway, Fraternity Club, defeated him, 15—1, 15—6. The score of the Giusti victory over Louis Long Jr., Princeton Club was 15—7, 15—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Walter Oertly, N. Y. A. C., won from S. Sanger, Yale Club, by default.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated J. M. Doolan, N. Y. A. C., 16—18, 15—9, 15—6.

Second Round

J. M. Cowen, City A. C., defeated D. J. Tobin, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 15—10.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated Jerome Schweitzer, City A. C., 15—8, 15—9.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated F. Dash, N. Y. A. C., 15—6, 15—7.

M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., defeated Lowell Shumway, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—1, 15—6.

Charles Fechheimer, City A. C., won from C. E. Bunn, N. Y. A. C., by default.

P. B. Lawrence, Essex Club, defeated J. Cassidy Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—3, 15—2.

T. H. Park, Yale Club, defeated J. H. Mellon Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., 15—7, 15—7.

F. L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., defeated Louis Long Jr., Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—5.

Joseph T. Hall, Yale Club, won from E. M. Douglas, Short Hills Club, by default.

Edward L. Kemble, Bayside T. C., defeated Edward Thorgerson, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 15—1.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, won from R. C. Coxhead, N. Y. A. C., by default.

HARVARD SEXTET BESTS DARTMOUTH

The Harvard varsity hockey team made it two straight victories over a fighting Dartmouth sextet last night at the Boston Garden, 5 to 2, in a game that went into two periods of overtime. Capt. Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33 provided the goal that broke a 2-all tie, in the second minute of the second overtime session. Saltonstall also scored the first Crimson goal. The summary:

HARVARD		DARTMOUTH
Baldwin, Wolcott, Hasler, Putnam, lw	rw	Manchester, Arthur
Putnam, Pruyn, c	c	Jackson, Morton, Powers
Saltonstall, Beale, Pell, rw	lw	Crowther, Powers, Wolff
Watts, Pell, Dow, ld	rd	Nissen, Morton, Paegre
Martin, Dow, Pell, rd	ld	Bennett, Paegre, Morton
deGive, g	g	McHugh, Neill

Score—Harvard 5, Dartmouth 2. Goals—Saltonstall 2, Putnam, Pruyn, Baldwin for Harvard; Morton, Arthur for Dartmouth. Assists—Putnam 2, Martin, Pell for Harvard; Bennett for Dartmouth. Referees—Cleary and Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20 minutes overtime.

HOCKEY NOTES

JUST what it is all about is not exactly known here, but it is surprising that a week or two after resigning, Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago team, has again become a member of the National Hockey League board of governors.

Basil O'Meara, Montreal columnist, offers a plan of playing the first and second all-star N. H. L. teams against each other at the conclusion of the season for the benefit of the unemployed. The poll of votes for the all-stars is now under way. The greatest drawback is that by the time the playoffs are all over hockey is practically stale.

In defeating Toronto, 7 to 2, the Bruins set a new record. Although they have scored seven goals against Toronto before, the margin of victory, five goals, is the highest Boston has ever topped the Leafs.

Art Coulter, Chicago spare defenseman, is establishing something in the way of a record. He has scored three goals this season in the National Hockey League and they were important ones, his first defeating Ottawa, 2 to 1, Jan. 22; his second tying Ottawa, Feb. 2, and his third defeating Boston, 2 to 1, Feb. 16. He does not score often, but when he does he either wins or ties a game.

The new Boston member of the N. H. L. Board of Governors is of the firm of Goodwin, Proctor and Hoar of Boston, which has handled all law business involved by Mr. Adams's participation in sports, some of which have been the suit brought by Tom Duggan and the legal action instigated by Mr. Adams when the National Hockey League became involved with him over his purchase of the Western Hockey League for $300,000, and the recent Arena suits. Mr. Adams did not discuss the appointment of R. R. Duncan to the board, but the move indicates the direction which he is pursuing in his strategy as a result of his present controversy with Frank Calder, league president, and Leo Dandurand of Canadiens.

Not half enough credit is given to Cecil Dillon, Rangers right wing. Dillon was born at Toledo, Ohio, but learned his hockey in Canada. Last season he finished eleventh in the N. H. L. scoring list, and this season he is well up among the leaders. The credit comes through his doing so well in the scoring while playing right wing with a left-hand shot. Is it possible that the Ranger youngster could improve if he played his rightful position, left wing?

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	21	5	8	96	52	47
Syracuse	19	5	10	103	82	43
London	18	7	8	70	50	43
Windsor	13	5	16	68	86	31
Detroit	10	2	23	58	83	22
Cleveland	7	4	23	77	119	18

RESULT FEB. 17

London 2, Detroit 1.

LONDON DEFEATS DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 18—Detroit Olympics offered surprising opposition to the London Tecumsehs here last night before going down to defeat by a score of 2 to 1. Tecumsehs did not clinch the victory until 1 minute before the close of the third period when Groh scored on a pass from Neville. The latter got London's first goal. Burr Williams scored for Detroit. The victory put London in a tie with Syracuse for second place in the International League standing.

TALLMAN WINS FINAL

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—D. N. Tallman of Minneapolis, one of the country's leading senior golfers, won the Belleair amateur championship yesterday by defeating Dr. L. B. Dickerson of Clearwater, 8 and 7. In the second round Tallman disposed of Babe Ruth when the latter lost his golf ball on the sixteenth fairway.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 12, Colgate 4.

J. Hubert Stevens Adds to Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 18—Three of the famous Stevens brothers captured major honors yesterday in the North American two-man bobsleigh championship, which was contested on the Mt. Hoevenberg slide under the sanction of the International Federation of Bobsleigh and Tobogganing and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. J. Hubert Stevens, with Donald Deloria as his brakeman, driving the Adirondack Bob Sled Club's sleigh, had a total time of 8m. 21s., for four runs down the mountain side to add the North American title to his Olympic and United States two-man championships.

Curtis P. Stevens, with brakeman Robert Martin, driving the Lake Placid A. C. Bluebird sleigh, captured second place in a total time of 8m. 6.89s., and Raymond F. Stevens (Crawford Merkel, brakeman) United States junior champion, placed third in 8m. 13.88s. R. F. Stevens drove the Lake Placid Sno Bird sleigh.

The winner yesterday nearly left the slide, one runner going over the top before Stevens righted the big sleigh when coming out of the last curve at terrific speed on soft ice. Hubert Stevens turned in the fastest time of the day on his second run before the sun had slowed up the course. This heat was made in 1m. 58.10s.

Only a fraction of a second, eleven one-hundredths to be exact, separated R. F. Stevens in third place from Harry Homberger, who with Percy Bryant, placed fourth in the Elks Club Saranac Lake Red Devils sleigh.

Reto Capadrutt of Switzerland won the North American two-man bobsleigh title last year but did not defend.

CHAMPIONS DEFEAT WILDCATS IN TANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 18—University of Michigan's "Big Ten" Conference championship swimming team defeated Northwestern University's natators, 49 to 26, here last night. The Wolverines captured all but one of eight first places, and the Wildcats had to break a national collegiate record to win this event. Northwestern won the waterpolo game, 10 to 4. Donald R. Horn '35, saved Northwestern from a whitewash by winning the 200-yard breaststroke.

Horn's time for the 60-foot pool was 2m. 31.3s., clipping 1.1s. from the mark held by J. A. Schmieler '33, of Michigan, who finished third in the race. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. J. Renner '35, Michigan; A. R. Highland '34, Northwestern, second; F. Van C. Troup '33, Northwestern, third. Time—54.7s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan; J. C. Christy '34, Michigan, second; P. Van C. Troup '33, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 21.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. C. Christy '34, Michigan; F. D. Kennedy '33, Michigan, second; R. D. Taylor '35, Northwestern, third. Time—5m. 26.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke — Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; B. J. Hahne '34, Northwestern, second; S. W. Rosen '33, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 45s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by D. R. Horn '35, Northwestern; Louis Lemak '33, Michigan, second; J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan, third. Time—2m. 31.3s. (Breaks national collegiate record.)

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Michigan (Schmieler, Lemak and D. L. Marcus '33); Northwestern, second (Hahne, Horn and Highland). Time—3m. 5.5s.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Won by Michigan (Marcus Kennedy, H. C. Kamienski '34 and F. C. Penske '33); Northwestern, second (R. H. Debenham '33, Troupe, J. J. Miller '34 and Highland). Time—3m. 41.6s.

Lowboard Fancy Diving—Won by R. K. Degener '34, Michigan, 131.08 points; James Wilkie '34, Northwestern, second, 103.27 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, third, 113.20 points.

QUEEN'S FIVE GOES INTO SECOND PLACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 18—Queen's University went into second place in the Canadian intercollegiate basketball race yesterday by defeating University of Western Ontario here by 45 to 28, after leading at half time by 25 to 10. While the winners took an early lead and always had a comfortable margin, the game was a thrilling one, due to the successful long shots made by both teams. The summary:

QUEEN'S		WESTERN ONTARIO
Hallett, lf	rg	Zavitz
McMahon, rf	lg	Hogan
Newman, c	c	Chermiak
Bews, lg	rf	Whitwell
McLaughlin, rg	lf	Hayter

Score—Queen's 45, Western Ontario 28. Goals from floor—Newman 7, McLaughlin 3, Hallett 3, Bews 3, Carter 3, Rooke for Queen's; Chermiak 4, Hayter 4, Whitwell 2, Hogan, Gunn for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Newman 2, Hallett, Bews, Rooke for Queen's; Chermiak 2, Hayter 2 for Western Ontario. Spares—Rooke, Carter, Brown for Queen's; Clarke, Gunn for Western Ontario. Referee—Paul Miller, Toronto.

LONDON HORSES GET SACKING SNOW BOOTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Improvised snow boots were welcomed by London's army of cart horses during a recent spell of cold weather. Considerate carmen tied pieces of sacking round the hoofs of their steeds to help them in getting a firmer footing on the slippery roadways.

Horses still play an important rôle in the commercial activities of Great Britain. It was recently estimated that more than 300,000 still earn their daily hay and oats in the streets.

HOLLYWOOD SIGNS DONOHUE

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Pete Donohue, veteran right-hand pitcher—a 16-year man in the major leagues—has been signed by the Hollywood club. Donohue, who has seen most of his service with the Cincinnati Reds, was given his outright release last fall.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Chicago's twenty-ninth international six-day bicycle race will be held at the Chicago Stadium, March 12 to 18. William Peden and Jules Audy, the youthful Canadians who won the last Chicago race, were expected to enter, along with the stars of Europe and America.

OREGON PICKS CO-CAPTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 18—The football lettermen of the University of Oregon met here recently and elected Mark Y. Temple '34 and Bernard B. Hughes '34 as co-captains for next season. The former is a halfback and the latter a center.

U. C. L. A. ELEVEN ELECTS COATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—Lee B. Coats '34 of this city has been elected captain of next season's football team at the University of California at Los Angeles. He succeeds Homer E. Oliver '33, center. Coats is also a center.

WHEAT CONTROL BOARD DRAFTED IN NEW ZEALAND

Government Plan Gives Protection to Farmers From Foreign Grain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—A further development of the New Zealand Government's policy of encouraging wheat growing, that the Dominion may be independent of outside supplies, is the establishment this season of an official Wheat Purchase Board to control all dealings in wheat. It will be given power to fix prices at which millers will be able to buy from the farmer.

The objective, as explained by the Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. Robert Masters, is that the grower shall receive the average value of his product based upon: The New Zealand home-consumption value of approximately 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel, and the export value of probably not more than 2s. 6d. per bushel.

For nearly 20 years the wheat growers of the Dominion have been enjoying protective measures of various forms, and they have usually produced sufficient wheat for the Dominion's requirements, which are approximately 8,000,000 bushels per annum.

It is expected that the harvest about to be reaped in the Dominion will produce a surplus over the Dominion requirement, therefore the Wheat Purchase Board, controlling the whole finance of the crop, will be able to provide against loss on the exported proportion. The price paid to the grower will, therefore, be lower than that charged to the miller, to meet this expected export loss, and the balance of funds in hand at the end of the year will be used to make a final pro rata payment to wheat growers.

All prices and terms of sale and purchase will be fixed by the board, which will appoint brokers to deal with growers and millers. The board's personnel has not been announced, but it is to be comprised of four wheat growers, four millers and a chairman appointed by the Government.

Radio Issue Faces British Artists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Should variety artists be radio stars as well? Theater managers and broadcasting officials here are endeavoring to settle this knotty problem which was brought into the limelight by an announcement by the General Theaters Corporation banning Miss Gracie Fields and other popular entertainers from performing over the radio. Subsequently the ban was lifted so that negotiations for a permanent agreement could be opened.

The issue centers round the question of whether radio performances add to the box-office value of variety artists. The General Theaters Corporation views the British Broadcasting Corporation as a competitor. It has a clause in its agreements with artists which forbids them broadcasting without special permission. Strict enforcement of this clause has not hitherto been adhered to.

The General Theaters Corporation now considers it has the right to enforce the ban, but is understood to be willing to receive monetary compensation from the B. B. C. for allowing contract holders to give radio performances.

State Opera Cost Heavy in Reich

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Maintenance of state controlled operas and theaters has rested more heavily upon the public treasuries than before the war, according to a recent memorandum compiled by the Prussian Audit Bureau. At the

INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Reliques of Russian Royalty

By DOROTHY GRAFLY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURES that trace the history of the imperial porcelain factory at St. Petersburg from its early beginnings to its final dissolution at the time of the Russian revolution in 1917, have been gathered by an American, Dr. Armand Hammer, and are now in this country.

In addition to its porcelains, the collection contains many intimate relics of the tsars and tsarinas, echoes of court days, and fabrics rich with gold and silver, literally salvaged from the burning when, in dire need of money, the Soviet Government sacrificed great bundles of old brocades in order to extract the precious metals.

Dr. Hammer began his collection shortly after 1920, when he first landed in the Ukraine. For some years, he carried on relief work there, importing grain from America through the agency of his brother, Victor Hammer, who happened to be in the grain business. Gradually the Hammer brothers became involved in business, until they had acquired a number of plants, including a monopolistic pencil factory. Then came the Five-Year Plan, under which the Soviet Government desired to acquire the Hammer interests. The franchises, however, had some years to run.

Dickering With the Soviets

At auctions, private and governmental, the Hammer brothers had been building up their collection of imperial treasures, but under the rigid supervision of the Soviet they were not allowed to transport their valuable possessions. The Soviet need for factories, however, opened the door to bargaining, and the brothers traded their franchises for the right to remove their collection from Russia.

Its masterpiece is doubtless the exquisitely shaped dark green jade bowl banded in brilliant gold and punctuated at either peak by a double-headed eagle with a diamond on its breast. Rubies enliven the gold, with an effect of simple, dignified elegance. The bowl was presented to Tsar Nicholas II and his Consort, Alexandra Feodorovna on the occasion of their tenth wedding anniversary, and is fashioned from a single block of Ural or "spinach" jade.

It is interesting to contrast with this bowl a rare gold chalice of varicolored transparent enamel, set on the shoulders of a silver eagle and fashioned by Faberge, the court jeweler, for Nicholas II. The conception, though rich, is ultra-ornate, following the trend of many of the charming little boxes and chests of obviously Russian design that came originally from such collections as that of the last tsarina.

Tsar's Own Porcelain Plant—1731

To appreciate the items from the imperial porcelain factory it is necessary to know a little of the history of that institution. Its inception goes back to the reign of Peter the Great who, desiring to establish such a factory in Russia, attempted in vain to buy manufacturing secrets from the Chinese. Next he tried Dresden, but there the manufacturers flatly refused to reveal their methods. Then he obtained the best available talent and set up a plant. A young Russian, Dmitri Vinogradoff of Suzdal, who was a chemist and a metallurgist, for 13 years experimented ceaselessly with the native Russian clays. Then he succeeded in evolving the successful formula that in 1744 put the imperial porcelain factory on its feet.

Russian porcelain is really a very fine white china, which attained its greatest excellence during the reign of Nicholas I. Reorganized under Catherine the Great, the factory employed 200 workers whose products were made exclusively by order of the imperial family and those members of the Russian nobility entitled to the privilege.

A Service for 1000 Guests

Perhaps the most remarkable porcelains in the Hammer collection are the plates from a service that was 12 years in the making. Begun in 1901 the set was not completed until 1913. It comprised service for 1000 guests, allowing six pieces to each person, exclusive of service dishes. Each article was ornamented with three different, painted, bird medallions, numbering in the aggregate 20,000, and executed at the special invitation of the Tsar by artists in his kingdom. As the work was done to glorify the Tsar and not the painter, the exquisite miniatures remain unsigned. Today, it is said, only five dozen of the plates exist.

The art of gilding reached its zenith, never since equally, under Nicholas I, to which period belong the fine conventional and peculiarly Russian designs to be found on a dinner set and on the blue, gold and white tête-à-tête tea set in this collection.

There is also a set of china designed originally about 1800 by Alexander Popoff at the request of Alexander I, but later reproduced by two other porcelain factories in Russia. These plates, of which specimens appear in the Hammer collection, bear the respective monograms of Popoff, of the imperial factory, and of the other manufacturers, Michaelofsky and Korniloff. The design, a favorite one, was produced subsequently for Nicholas I and others over a period of some 90 years.

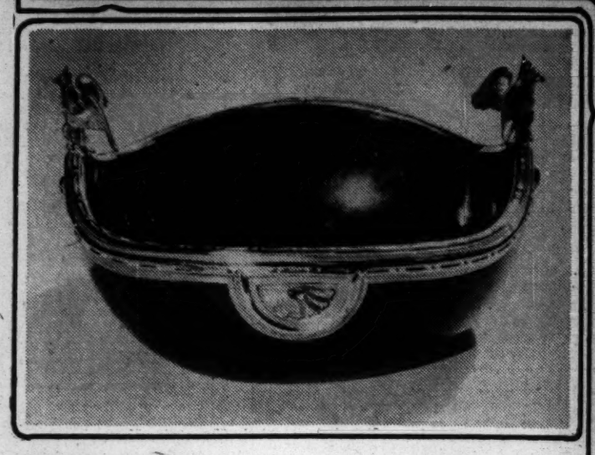
China painted with pictures often revealing strong French influence came into favor with the reign of Alexander II. From this period comes a solitaire tea set. Another painted set belonged to children of the imperial palace. Designed in 1859, each piece is ornamented with a different picture legend.

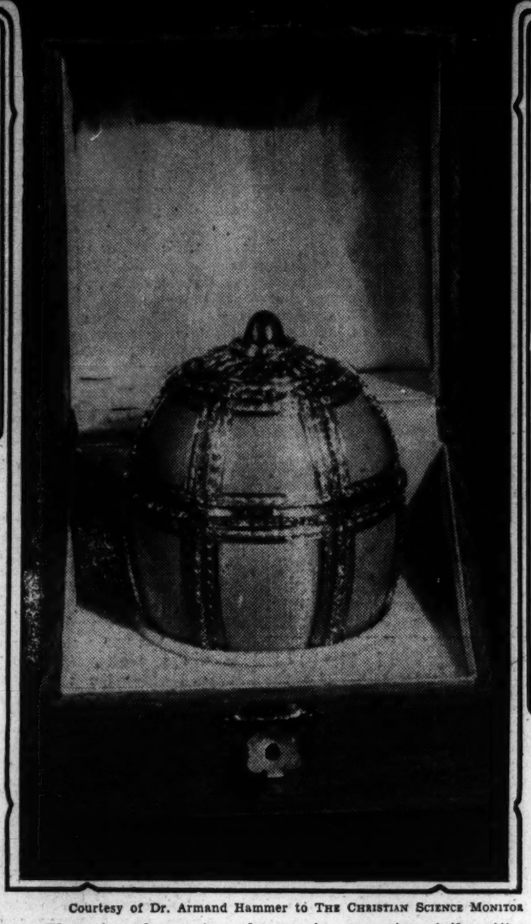
Trinkets of Enormous Cost

Most precious of the imperial porcelains is the exquisite Easter egg of shimmering gold and rose-colored enamel, presented in 1895 to Marie Feodorovna by her son, Tsar Nicholas II. Within the egg, according to custom, is a small, rectangular velvet-lined cradle. This contains a screen of miniatures by Krijitsky, dated 1889, depicting the various Danish palaces of Marie Feodorovna, who was a Danish Princess.

There are eight Easter eggs in the Hammer collection, all produced by the imperial factory, and ranging from the time of Nicholas II to 1915. Then, under the very shadow of the Revolution, one was fashioned with miniatures of royal personages in Red Cross uniform. This is probably the last Easter egg produced for royalty by the imperial factory.

An interesting item, not thus produced, may be found in a case of Easter eggs presented to Alexander III and his wife Marie by workers in the Russian Imperial Grinding Factory in Ekaterinburg. Each one is shaped from a different kind of Ural marble, and the collection brought to the Tsar, in addition to greetings, as evidence of the skill of his stone cutters.





Courtesy of Dr. Armand Hammer to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extremely ornate and expensive character of the gifts which were exchanged within the royal family of Russia during past centuries is indicated by these pictures. In its case is an Easter egg of rose-colored enamel and bright gold, shown nearly its full size, which is 2½ inches across. Above are ten miniature paintings of Danish palaces and two yachts, frequented by Marie Feodorovna, mother of Tsar Nicholas II, when she was a Danish princess. This screen folds closely to be inserted within the egg.

At the left is a bowl of dark green jade mounted with bright gold, terminating in eagles which measure 6½ inches apart. It was presented by Nicholas II to his consort, Alexandra.

The gold chalice at the right was made by Faberge, court jeweler, for Nicholas II. Its many perforations are filled with colored, transparent enamel. It is shown full size.

Things That Scenes Surround

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

FURNISHINGS that have been inherited from several generations of ancestors make for many people the most welcome possible surroundings in their homes. One is likely to think of such things with a peculiar regard which holds little thought of the actual object but much for those whose activities and qualities are recalled to us through remembered uses of the desk or chair or table.

Almost always these are pleasant reminders, to which are often added bits of reminiscence that our elders have related of their forbears. So some things come to be surrounded, when we allow them to be, by a group of fine and gracious folk, simple and strong, all of them in dress very different from today's and all wholly friendly and wise. Such a grouping often drifts about a certain chest that has served through four generations of Quakers, whose gentle sturdiness and poise seems familiar, although one of them is known only through a portrait and the earliest only by a name.

Remembered From the 1800's

Then there are chairs of a much later time that outfitted a spacious parlor about 1860 and through several decades have assembled by use the fancied company of many whose memory is a delight, as recalled from boyhood days. Outstanding among them are more of the Friends' faith, for in our village was held the staid but not too solemn Quarterly Meeting.

Gay colors were tabooed in dress, but not the finest of silks and woolens and linens, which must either be gray or white. Although this was in northern New England, grandmother's bonnets were ordered by her from Philadelphia, the center of the society's activities, whence came to her also the weekly Friends' Review.

With all their piety, quiet and ready humor were characteristics which are remembered very clearly by one who was then a small boy. He was seen but not heard, as he was instructed to be, as he dangled his legs from the slippery perch of one of those dome-seated, haircloth covered chairs while the guests sat easily in armchairs or on the long sofa. It is such scenes and such people that occasionally flash into the mind as some of these seats are now used. With them are hazily blended rare personalities from states to the south, who became our friends as they sought that secluded countryside in summer months, the last two hours of their journey being by clattering coach-and-four that brought them from the nearest railway station.

There are other things that fall between these two extremes and come into the scene only two generations back. Their former surroundings are well known, also their users, whose activities and personalities and environment make up, on occasion, other fleeting pictures which lend sentient vitality to records of contemporary manners and events.

Some Purchases Have Associations

Not all, perhaps not much, of our household furnishings may have come to us from parents or those back of them. They may be mostly our own selections from today's shops, chosen with concern for their decorative values as well as for fitness for uses. Those home makers who do start with even a few inherited pieces are likely to make additions of a similar sort, sometimes finding their liking and interest grow to become a pleasant and established diversion.

If so, acquisitions that carry their own peculiar associations of quite another nature will soon be found with the furniture had at first. A friend who knew your tastes may have given you a clock, knowing you would prize what he cared little for. He tells you where it came from and of the family in which it was for a long time. Perhaps he shows you the old farmhouse still standing not far from a great motor highway.

A chair, perhaps, is the first old-time thing you ever bought and all the details of where and when and how are clearly remembered. It was neglected under the trees of a village homestead and as you were driving by you liked its lines and bought it from the indifferent owner for a price that seemed fair to you and generous to her. Later it proved that you were wiser than you knew and that the chair was really a very desirable one. It is in daily use and sometimes the episode of finding it on a sunny summer day frames itself around it for you.

The Assembled Highboy

Then there is the curly maple highboy which has for a dozen years been capaciously serviceable in your household. A relative bought the lower part of it in a home where it was being used with little care, and very generously sent it along to you. It was attractive in shape and its three narrow drawers and a wide one made it a useful piece, on its slender curved legs, Then, you were up in the country for a week-end in late May and heard that there was to be an executor's sale two miles out of the village at a little farmhouse.

Getting there half an hour early you could go all over the house and see what was to be offered, for everything would be, even the homestead itself. You opened a closet door in a south room and the bright sunlight turned golden as it fell on the wavy, curly maple of a five-drawer chest without a base with all its original brasses, for that it might seem to be. It looked as if it had been there for a century, the wood was so fresh and the finish so unscarred.

Your eye judged its width would fit the base at home, as its style surely did, and you bought it not from the auctioneer, but from an

The curly maple highboy, the top of which was found in a farmhouse closet a dozen years ago.

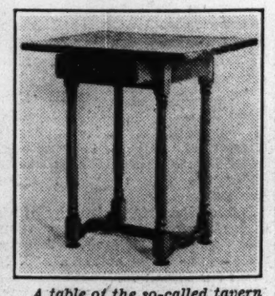
heir who had arranged to take it away on his waiting truck. Home with it to Massachusetts, it will go with the base, as the little picture here shows, but should be an inch or two narrower to fit properly.

After those dozen years, you are still expecting to find a base of fine curly maple and just the right size to take the top, which is of rather better wood. It isn't that hope which you think of as you notice it often at home, but rather of the May day and the friends who were there and your impression of the glowing thing as you first saw it so suddenly in its hiding place. Now as you sometimes pass the little farmhouse in vacation days on the way to the mountain wilderness, you are glad you were there when you were, in May, a dozen or so years ago.

No Drama in This Find

These furnishing accessories you have gotten from time to time did not all come from the farmhouses or villages. Some were found in city shops and a few were rated as merely secondhand stuff. In this class was put the little "tavern" table, its base only 11 by 13 inches, with a drawer and highly prized stretchers in H form, all turned.

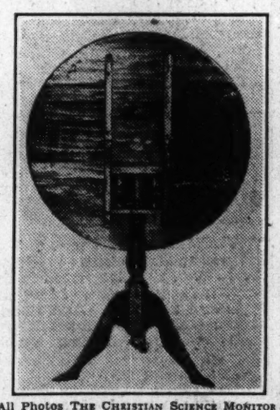
In the messy shop, crowded with used furnishings, all you saw at first



A table of the so-called tavern type, its base only 11 x 13 inches and having H-shaped turned stretchers, found among second-hand goods in a city shop.

was the upper part, for the rest was covered with a few dingy lace curtains. These you moved and the lower part appeared, a form that is extremely rare in so small a thing. In fact, this size and type of "tavern" table is almost never met. With the three turned stretchers and the drawer, you have found something triply extraordinary. The top is of pine and surprisingly simple, but it is the original one, which means much to a collector. The price was so low that you paid it without question. None of the elements of pleasure that surround the highboy go with this table as it stands on a stair landing, but rather a sense of adventure and discovery, and the satisfaction of salvaging a thing of value for your enjoyment and your friends'—and for those of tomorrow and beyond.

It was back in '15 that a city auction led to your adding a possibly unique example of American craftsmanship, although similar forms have been seen in rural England. A three days' sale was being held at Libbie's, on Washington Street in Boston—his last, for soon after his business ceased. You could not attend but your wife did and saw sold a peculiar tip-and-turn table that so attracted her attention that she noticed the buyer's name. At home she told you about it, and as soon as you could you located the buyer, who was a dealer on Hollis Street. He had the table, which was in excellent original condition, and was willing to sell it for a fair profit—one



All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A tip-and-turn table of the early 1700's, made of maple with a pine top 23 inches in diameter.

dollar more than the three that he had paid.

Nothing of special interest concerns this purchase of yours. It was essentially a prosy business matter that held no glamour or drama, but it showed you that quiet and thoughtful observation followed by prompt action might bring lastingly gratifying results. Perhaps you did not appreciate the piece when first getting it. Surely you did afterward, when you learned that no American table with legs like those was known in any museum or private collection. Then, the early date of about 1725 as indicated in part by the extension of the center column below the legs, where it terminates in a graceful finial, is a matter you were glad to learn of later.

Since then you have been following this diversion, discreetly for the most part, for some years. You have other sorts of things than woodwork that fall together naturally into the several phases of the same decorative scheme. A pewter salver may mean as much, or more to you for the pleasant experiences that it recalls than as tableware or as an ornament for the dresser. A hooked rug with a large central oval of skillfully wrought flowers had small holes and worn edges that made it useless to the particular housewife who threw it aside in her woodshed. You rescued it, had it repaired, and now when looking at it you are more likely to think of the strangely interesting person herself and her surroundings and her interminable tales, than you are to enjoy the possession itself. And you are content that this is true.

Not all the details of your surroundings are from merely local sources, for you are aware that back of these types are distant and rich influences. Your tastes lean strongly to the seventeenth century France from which came your family and a reminder of them is a little Louis XIII looking glass in a heavily molded five-inch frame of fruitwood, dark with age, and a pewter candlestick of the same century to go with it.

These and other things of their provenance came your way through friends you are glad to remember, and have been given the company of some books and prints such as might have been seen with them long before. Quite properly a piece of weighty and lustrous silk brocade of those days makes a small hanging that hold hints of the sumptuous fabrics of the age and country, while a bit of Chinese porcelain points to their outreaching for the arts of still other lands.

So your story might go on, but this may be more than enough to show that you have found yourself thinking very much more of the significance and association of this and that which are about you, than of their value as mere acquisitions.

Some Prices From The Leiter Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

THE beginnings of a young Republic whose later history was to have an important effect on the affairs of all the world were recalled by the auction of rare Americana from the library of Levi Z. Leiter, a wealthy Chicago merchant, at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries on Feb. 15 and 16.

The items in the dispersal sale were remindful of Washington at Valley Forge; of Thomas Jefferson and his deep concern for agriculturists; of John Eliot and his efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity; of the diplomatists who negotiated the definitive treaty of peace and a prospective treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the United States in 1783, and of many other events and persons who helped to root deeply within the structure of the new government those ideals on which the nation rests.

A letter written by George Washington on Nov. 14, 1778, to Henry Laurens, was one of the most interesting items in the collection, giving an intimate glimpse of the wide sagacity and remarkable competence for handling foreign questions which distinguished the Father of His Country.

"Men are very apt to run into extremes," George Washington wrote; "hatred to England may carry some into an excess of confidence in France; especially when motives of gratitude are thrown into the scale. Men of this description would be unwilling to suppose France capable of acting so ungenerous a part. I am heartily disposed to entertain the most favourable sentiments of our new ally, and to cherish them in others to a reasonable degree; but it is a maxim founded on the universal experience of mankind, that no nation is to be trusted farther than it is bound by its interest; and no prudent statesman or politician will venture to depart from it. In our circumstances we ought to be particularly cauticus; for we have not yet attained sufficient vigor and maturity to recover from the shock of any false step, into which we may so unwarily fall.

"As the Marquis (Lafayette) cloathed his proposition when he spoke of it to me, it would seem to originate wholly with himself; but it is far from impossible that it had its birth in the Cabinet of France, and was put into this artful dress, to give it the readier currency. I would wish as much as possible, to avoid giving a foreign power new claims of merit for services performed to the United States, and would ask no assistance that is not indispensable."

The letter brought $3750 and was bought by Mr. Gabriel Wells.

Thomas Jefferson's own copy of his notes on the State of Virginia, with about 500 lines penned in his own small, but clear, handwriting on 50 pages of the printed work and 16 pages of original manuscript inserted, brought $6800. Mr. Barnet J. Beyer was the purchaser.

The Hartley Papers, covering negotiations between Great Britain and the United States from April 18, 1783 to Jan. 16, 1785, brought $5400. Mr. Lathrop C. Harper bought them.

A set of Audubon's folio "Birds of America," with the first 10 plates in their earrliest state, went to a private buyer for $5200.

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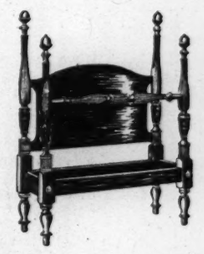

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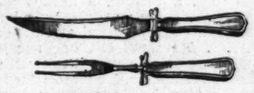

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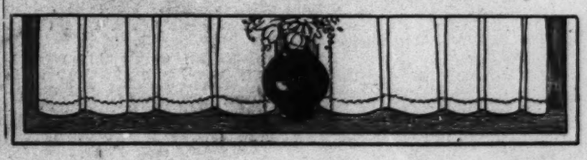

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Anatomy of Melancholy

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Years of the Locust, by Gilbert Seldes. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

NOT so many years ago Mr. Gilbert Seldes was entertaining us with vivacious descriptions of "The Seven Lively Arts." Now, for some reason wholly mysterious, he has set out to plague people with a whole volume about a period which we are striving to forget. "The Years of the Locust," as Mr. Seldes calls the era succeeding that during which we were all happily rich in mind. Even though the riches turned out to be purely imaginary, they were all right while they lasted. Like the amateur aviation of Darius Green they were very joyous until one had to alight.

But the agonies of getting down to earth—are we there yet?—have obliterated recollection of the years when almost anybody could be in the upper brackets of the income tax schedules. It would have been more in consonance with the usually cheerful talent of Mr. Seldes had he written of the happy days instead of giving over a whole volume to expatiation upon a fact which was more succinctly and impressively emphasized by Mr. George Ade in an immortal couplet:

It is no time for joy and laughter
In the cold gray dawn of the Morning After.

⁂

Mr. Seldes chooses to write an anatomy of a nation's melancholy. He explains at length why we had to pay the piper after our merry dance. He grimly arrays all our follies from the quotation on Kreuger and Toll down to the wide popularity of midget golf courses as devices for consuming the painful savings of the poor. If he has humor it is sardonic; if he has human sympathy we fail to find it in this grim record of a grimmer reckoning. The story of our financial débâcle from the day of the collapse of that Austrian bank—I refuse to remember its name—to the present moment is so complete that I'm only amazed that the action of Michigan's Governor last Monday in closing all the banks of the State by a single proclamation does not appear in it.

Just why anybody who suffered—and who did not?—should wish to peruse the lamentable record of disaster is hard to understand. But perhaps there are those who like to sit about the chimney corner and babble of the way in which their fortunes were amputated, much as a certain type of person delights in the discussion of physical ills and the operations by which they were ameliorated. Only Mr. Seldes does not recount anything like amelioration.

⁂

Perhaps the volume may be explained on the theory that it will so educate Americans that they will never again fall into the same series of pits. I wonder. Everybody at all in touch with financial affairs knows that there are multitudes ready to plunge again into the stock market at the first indication of anything like a promising revival of business. The burnt child in Wall Street turns again to the fire as the shaky toper seeks a hair of the dog that bit him. Today the great city of Detroit is undergoing one of the most menacing financial crises the nation has ever known. In part it is due to the lessened demand for automobiles—the city's chief product. But vastly more it proceeds from the exaggerated and utterly unreasonable real estate boom which for years drew into real estate speculation the savings and much of the credit of Detroit people, and to some extent of the city's banks.

Now the curious thing about this boom is that it began just as the notorious Florida boom collapsed. It was based on cars, while the other was dependent on climate. In other respects—in the methods of exploitation, the handling of credit, the unloading of farm property as city lots—the two were practically identical. Did the Detroiters take warning by the fate of Florida? They did not. Will anybody be deterred from speculation by Mr. Seldes's description of the years when the locusts devoured our plenty? I trow not. I suspect, though, that Mr. Seldes could write more entertainingly, though perhaps not so informingly, on these lighter ways in which the fool and his money are parted.

Out of the Past

Out of the Past of Greece and Rome, by Michael I. Rostovtzeff. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2; London: Oxford University Press.

SINCE the archæologists left their libraries and delved into the earth for their evidence, they have donated many a key to anthropological knowledge. Dr. Rostovtzeff is one of a very distinguished group of such contributors. But to his own field work he has added the resources of an immense learning in ancient history, an equipment which has made him a redoubtable adversary in those periodical contests in quest of the facts which are littered over many tomes of scholarship.

In this book the savant introduces himself to the general reader. It is a departure for him, but one which this reviewer at least hopes he will establish into a precedent. For Dr. Rostovtzeff has a style as winning as his lectures at Yale—if lectures is the word for those conversations with which he expounds the glory of Greece and the grandeur of Rome. Here are leaves from his notebook, choice morsels for the delectation of the non-learned public. Helped by an intimate way of presentation, they yield an occasional vignette, as in the history and description of the Olympic Games.

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It is, indeed, refreshing to see the Olympic Games in such knowledgeable and gracious company. Sport had never before and has never since been so much a part of the good life as it was in the days of ancient Greece. In spite of their devotion to their cities, in spite of their many occupations and interests, the Greeks, wherever they were, converged upon Olympia every fourth year for these wonderful contests. As the Greeks gradually declined, so did their games. It was the kind of decline that comes of excessive professionalization. The Greeks never stooped, as did the Romans, to gladiatorial combats, let alone the loathsome displays of brutality that disfigured Rome from the Augustan Age on; but even moderns may be found to agree that the professionalization of sport is a sure sign of its degradation. In Greece the decline was almost tragic. No longer did the men and youths contest, but only professional athletes, specialists who had chosen combat as their vocation.

The Olympic Games are one example of what archæological research has helped to bequeath to our present civilization. The archæologists added to the store of knowledge about them which the ancients left in their writings. And, aided by the enlightenment they vouchsafed, moderns "came to understand that the teaching of Christ and the love of beauty and strength, of joy and contest might be reconciled." Hence our present Olympic Games, which, though scarcely living up to the Greek ideal, may yet be transformed until they do knit peoples together in friendly competition.

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But this description is merely one page in the savant's loose-leaf collection. Dr. Rostovtzeff also shows us ancient life along the Black Sea, conducts us through the excavations in Pompeii and Herculaneum, guides us through the mysterious caravan cities which introduced East and West, and leaves us in Egypt, where we are ushered into the street life of old Alexandria. It's the kind of Cook's tour that one could wish more of the erudite would condescend to manage in the interests of the ordinary reader.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Not That It Matters

ONE of those occupations that seem romantic to persons who are not engaged in them—that, we suppose, is what journalism is . . . The other night we heard the orchestra of the newly svelte Mr. Paul Whiteman play a new Grofé piece called "Tabloid" . . . This piece, which must be classified as "descriptive" music, employs, besides the usual instruments, a pistol and four typewriters . . . Mr. Whiteman, a good showman, had the typewriters "played" by four Boston newspaper men . . . Imagine the thrill that passed through the audience as these four men of mystery came briskly on the stage, their plain street clothes providing an exotic contrast to the glittering evening attire of the Whiteman musicians.

As reporters, they were very good performers . . . They looked the part . . . Except that, as one reviewer said next morning, they didn't wear their hats . . . As musicians, they were not quite up to Whiteman standards . . . From the program notes one gathered that the click of their instruments was to enter at a certain point and continue to the close of the first movement . . . But they came on, just as they would return to their offices later, inserted their copy paper, began to click and continued clicking until after the close of the movement, when the conductor's repressive left hand at last silenced them . . . Then they sat at their table until the end of the composition, as spectators . . . But you may be sure they were getting copy.

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It is no doubt easy for the outsider to see a romantic aura about the reportorial head . . . But the heads of another group of newspaper men, the reviewers, are regarded by the public rather as targets . . . Publishers, in particular, delight in shying things at them . . . The John Day Company, for example, announces that "last week a well-known editor and critic, who shall be nameless, at last confessed that he had never read 'The Good Earth' and was beginning to be so embarrassed about it that he was about to read it—almost two years after its original publication" . . . Let us not comment on the publisher's English; but do not overlook the protective gesture in that clause, "who shall be nameless" . . . And Houghton Mifflin suggests that "the palm for the neatest trick of the week goes to the literary editor who, wishing to review Janet Ayer Fairbank's new novel, formally requested a copy of 'The Bright Land,' by Jane Eyre" . . . You see they don't even allow the poor man the benefit of the supposition that his stenographer made the mistake.

But one publisher, at least, exhibits loving-kindness . . . The Princeton University Press Almanac for February goes on record as believing that "by and large, the literary editors of newspapers are doing a good job, that they are doing it honestly and that they are doing it without an eye on the cash-box" . . . For this relief much thanks.

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Dramatic critics suffer perhaps more than other practitioners of the art of reviewing . . . Most people would admit that some knowledge is a prerequisite to passing judgment on a painting, a musical composition or even a novel; but everybody qualifies as a dramatic critic . . . You doubt it? . . . Listen to this, from a letter to the New York Times: "I read this morning several accounts and criticisms of 'Evensong,' produced last night at the Selwyn Theater. It grieved me to read such poor reports of such a fine play, which was splendidly acted and beautifully staged . . . Would the members of an audience applaud merely for the exercise it afforded their hands? . . . Would they applaud and cheer a play that did not appeal to them? No; they applauded because they liked the play, because it appealed to them . . . Why cannot the merits of a play be decided upon by the reaction of the audience toward it?"

You see that the writer of this letter assumes first that he is qualified to contradict the critics as to the merits of a play, and then that audiences are better judges of artistic values than the presumptuous reviewers.

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It happens that we have read the novel, "Evensong," and that we saw, the night after the New York opening, the play which was made from it; and we hereby hand down our critical opinion that the novel was very bad and that the play was worse . . . Which, of course, will only confirm the opinion of the dissentients . . . Sometimes, no doubt, audiences may be right and critics wrong . . . But in this instance, we note that the play, "Evensong," opened in New York Jan. 31, and closed Feb. 11 . . . It may be that the play was taken off while audiences were still clamoring for it—but that would be news.

Dreams and Mr. Wells

The Bulpington of Blup, by H. G. Wells. London: Hutchinson. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

"I'M A dreamer, aren't we all?"—isn't there a song about the general habit? Was not Kipps a dreamer, and did not Mr. Polly dream, and Napoleon, and little John Watts when he watched the kettle boil, and Coleridge when he wrote "Kubla Khan," and even Mr. Wells himself? Did not a sleeper awake, and have there not been the most effective dreams in Mr. Wells's novels? We are only asking for information, because it seems that Mr. Wells has suddenly rounded upon dreams and dreamers. The dreamer begins, one gathers, by innocently blowing bubbles and ends by being engulfed ridiculously in his own iridescent suds. He begins with glamour, continues in humbug and ends in fantastic lying.

However, certain dreams are permitted; little John Watts, for example. And Teddy, the inevitable young natural scientist held up for our admiration in the present novel—he would be permitted to dream because he would automatically dream the right dreams. In fact he does so, though what they are and what effect they had on him we do not know.

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But there are certain reactionary æsthetes, incipient dons and tasteful literati who, together no doubt with Mr. Coleridge and the regrettable "Bulpy" Bulpington of Blup of this novel, are constitutionally incapable of dreaming the right dreams. They are rotten at the core; the World State has no use for them. They have a weakness for painting, music, poetry and history; the bigness and wonderfulness of everything getting more and more marvelously huge every few million years is lost on them. They cannot see that a man will learn more by contemplating the beautiful blankness of the future than the overpopulated and complex picture of the past. In the future the mind is free, free above all from responsibility. No, the good young people are the Teddys and Margarets who sit on the sand while father is in his laboratory and who ask every few minutes, Why are we here? Where is the world going? What are we going to do about it? Good little boys and girls, they move up in the class carrying their synthetic halos with them, while the Bulpingtons sit hot and muddled in their history and their art.

Alas, Bulpington is a prig also. We have to choose between two sets of prigs—or rather Mr. Wells has. He selects the wretched Bulpington as his victim. The child of a donnish and futile "literary gent" and a painfully advanced young Fabian woman, Bulpy is left to bring himself up; and, undisciplined and confined to the society of his uninspiring elders, he soon relapses into the habit of day-dreaming, living with an imaginary alter ego who performs every kind of heroic feat and gesture, a being called the Bulpington of Blup.

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First, he is in a muddle about romanic love, then he falls into the obvious trick of not letting the romantic right hand know what the sordid left is doing. When the war comes he shouts patriatism and the plays coward. He narrowly escapes being shot for cowardice on the field of battle and spends the rest of his days recounting his heroic feats in the war and inventing preposterous episodes. He is in short a complete caricature of a man befogged by phrases, inhibited by dreams and with added nobility in his watery eye.

He is also a bore, and as the central, almost the only figure of any size in the book he ruins it. Neither he nor Mr. Wells has anything new to say about the familiar ground. Bulpy is non-human; he is the caricature of a caricature. If Mr. Wells had conceded him one drop of blood we might have been impressed. As it is one can only point out that Bulpy's parents are more to blame than himself, and leave it at that.

The satire of the first hundred pages is good. It is written in that fresh, flowing, rosy and caustic style which swells everything it touches with life. Bulpy's day-dreams are most skillfully managed; and in the Jewish girl for whom Bulpy "falls," Mr. Wells has created a living character—but the only one in the book.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Musical Opinions

Music of Our Day; Essentials and Prophecies, by Lazare Saminsky. New York: Crowell. $3.

MR. SAMINSKY is above all an observer. He visits the big cities of the world and sees what people are doing, hears what they are talking about, listens to their singing. Besides observer, he happens also to be a mathematician. So he not only takes note of sights and sounds, but he figures out their meaning. He has an eye for charming color and an ear for beautiful sound; and in addition, a shrewd intellect wherewith to think things out. He is just the man to write a book on music, because his pleasant and insistent curiosity has put him in possession of everything that has in recent years been performed by voices or by instruments, from Petrograd to New York; and further, because his extraordinary knack at ratiocination enables him to get to the close of a discussion with something definitely said.

Everybody likes a musical opinion expressed in downright form, whether it will stand the trial of time or not. Readers of "Music of Our Day" are sure to enjoy what the author gives in the way of facts and what he arrives at in the way of inferences. They will delight in an unanswerable logic that leads to what they sometimes find almost preposterous conclusions. Ascribing failure to Strauss! Placing Busoni ahead of Wagner! Such views will seem absurd to many of us, but will steady our enthusiasms, nevertheless, and will make us the better realize what contributes and what does not contribute to the greatness of our favorite masters.

One of the most original of Mr. Saminsky's essays, doubtless, is set off as Part IV and headed, "The New Art of Conducting." Here the observer prevails over the mathematician. Books on music are improving editorially and typographically. This volume is a delight under the lamp. It has an index.

W. P. T.

Tragic Queen

Marie Antoinette, by Katharine Anthony. New York: Knopf. $3. London: Gollancz.

IF ONLY her story were not so heartbreaking in its familiarity. If one might, by some sudden blurring of the memory, read a biography of a queen called Marie Antoinette whose pitiful life had been hitherto unrecorded. What impression, then, would Miss Anthony's book leave?

It cannot, of course, be. The world has too long known and sorrowed. People from all civilized lands have looked wonderingly upon the Queen's gilded apartments at Versailles, from which she stepped forth bravely to face the mob, a child at each hand; they have lingered beneath the chestnuts of the Trianon, where she played at being a dairymaid; they have paced the paths of the Tuileries and seen in a case at the Musée Carnavalet Marie Antoinette's powdering-table; they may even have visited that damp cell at the Conciergerie which was the last shelter of a humiliated Queen. The world is charged with responsibility for the injustice done her. The consciousness of its guilt stirs uneasily.

In the light of such reflection, one cannot grant that Miss Anthony's book adds much to one's knowledge of this Queen or to the sweep of momentous events during which she lived. It is hurriedly done, and rather superficial. Occasionally the emphasis is perhaps a little distorted. And there are undeniable evidences of carelessness. The sequence of events being but poorly preserved, confusion enters in and, in several instances, repetition.

Now and then the narrative is spirited, as in its portrayal of the character of Maria Theresa, who so lightly sacrificed her youngest daughter to further the French and Austrian alliance. Or in the author's surprisingly violent denunciation of Henri IV, whose religious instabilities "made treachery smart" in France. Her picture of Louis XVI, too, is vivid and, for the most part, sound. One has been informed of his bulking ungainliness, of his mental and physical lassitude, of his rudeness and gross buffoonery. It is refreshing to be told by Miss Anthony: "Somewhere within his dull personality lay the rudiments of an intellect. He had occasional flashes of observation in the manner of his grandfather, as when he once remarked: 'At least the Archbishop of Paris ought to believe in God.'"

Miss Anthony's portrait of Marie Antoinette herself is overwhelmingly sympathetic. Not that there is no mention of her weaknesses and mistakes. They appear in due course and one notes in what measure they added to the evidence which her enemies in France were heaping up against a Queen who was a foreigner. We have the affair of the diamond necklace, we have all the little frivolities and extravagances, we have Fersen.

While Miss Anthony's style is scarcely distinguished, it is competent and at times effective. Her book will serve to quicken popular interest in Marie Antoinette, who can no more be forgotten than can Mary Queen of Scots. By the way, having dealt with Queen Elizabeth, Margaret Fuller and Catherine the Great, may not Mary Queen of Scots be Miss Anthony's next choice as the subject of a biography?

M. W.

A Novel of Tasmania

Pageant, by G. B. Lancaster. New York: Century. $2.50.

MISS G. B. LANCASTER has called her novel of Tasmania "Pageant," because she is intent chiefly on presenting a parade of the English people in Tasmania since the time of the colonization, rather than on telling a story.

Yet she has told a story centered in a dramatically individualized family. As for the characters of "Pageant," the book belongs to Mme. Comyn, to her favorite son Mab, and her favorite granddaughter Jenny. Madame, born a French aristocrat, had come with her peppery English husband, Captain Comyn, and with Major Sorley's family to Tasmania—Van Diemen's land—in 1826. Comyn and Sorley had each taken up the 1500 acres granted by the Crown, and the two families dwelt side by side, in neighborliness if not in amity.

Madame was a young woman when she came to Tasmania. Before the pageant of the story is wholly unrolled Madame at 93 has closed her eyes on the world she loved and laughed at and generally ruled. She was truly a pioneer woman but she never raised a finger to work. Her task, a worthy task nobly fulfilled, was to maintain a standard of elegance in a raw country.

While the Comyn family was striving for position, the history of Tasmania was unfolding. The author is Tasmanian born, great-granddaughter of just such colonizing gentry as she has written about. Her real name is Edith J. Lyttleton, and she has used family documents and traditions as material for her "Pageant." Tasmania was for many years used by England as a dumping ground for her convicts. It was built by convict labor and in time threatened to be overrun by convicts. The major portion of Captain Comyn's life was spent in protestations against the administration of the Home Government, which seemed intent on making the island a penal colony, yet expected her gentlemen colonists and their families to remain.

After long years Transportation ceased. Ticket-of-leave men, government men, ex-convicts, as they were variously called, became when their time expired respectable citizens and property owners. Gold had been discovered in Australia. Huge fortunes had been suddenly made. Bushrangers and such terrors became almost extinct. A new generation came in, without the high distinction of Mme. Comyn. They are no longer pioneers, but they are able to do many of the things Madame longed in vain to do.

Mme. Comyn's ninety-third birthday was celebrated with a family party. Miss Lancaster's description of it can stand unabashed with other notable accounts of family gatherings. It is one of the excellent massed effects in the pageant.

The Old Order Changeth

The Middle Generation, by J. D. Beresford. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

A SELECT but ever-enlarging group of readers welcomes each new novel written by Mr. Beresford. His latest one, "The Middle Generation," is of especial interest because it comprises the second stage in the saga of the Hillingtons, whom we met last year in "The Old People." Since Mr. Beresford remains primarily interested in character study, in this new volume he concentrates on the development of Owen Hillington, Miles's second son, from his late teens to middle age. The background is London from the last decades of Victoria to the period just prior to the World War. It is not, perhaps, an odorous comparison to mention that the treatment of Owen's early life recalls "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" in incident and atmosphere.

When we first meet Owen, he seems a counterpart of his father, impulsive, weak, without ambition or aim in life, but still "a decent fellow." Owen, however, acquires more strength as he matures. Unlike his father, he responds to experiences, is observant and thoughtful. He never emerges from an experience the same as he was prior to it. He purposely reacts because he recalls his father's weakness and he is resolved not to fall into the same passive life. His love affairs, his career, his daily life, all attain a purpose and a control which had been absent from Miles's existence. Owen's growth in character is seen to be analogous to the general expansion of the times. Just as many inventions were brought out—electrical devices, the locomotive, the motorcar—just as a restless vitality seemed to be spreading through the nation, so did Owen expand mentally, live an increasingly active life and in general awake from the lethargy which had held his father in bondage.

It is true that Mr. Beresford does not have what might be called fertility of imagination in his narration of events. Many of his incidents, if not actually hackneyed, at least arouse distinct echoes in the mind of anyone familiar with the English novel. But he has been genuinely earnest in his study of Owen, and his writing is correspondingly straightforward and lucid. What he may lack as a story-teller is made up by the excellence of his character delineation; and according to one theory, character development is the primary function of the novel in literature. So with this latest work, Mr. Beresford settles more firmly into his particular niche.

A Colleague of Clark

Vigo: A Forgotten Builder of the American Republic, by Bruno Roselli. Boston: Stratford. $2.

FRANCIS, or Francesco, Vigo was an Italian born at Mondoví in 1747, who had served in the Spanish Army in Cuba, at New Orleans and St. Louis. When George Rogers Clark captured the Illinois towns and found himself embarrassed for lack of funds, Vigo, already an important fur trader and partner of de Leyba, the Spanish Governor of Upper Louisiana, placed his credit, cash and supplies at the disposal of the Americans. He later visited Vincennes, either at the request of Clark or on his private business, observed its defenses and, released by Sir Henry Hamilton, gave Clark the benefit of this information. After the Revolution he settled in Vincennes and was a stabilizing influence in the infant commonwealth, largely because of his influence with the Indians. His claims against the Federal Government were not settled until 1876, and his latter years were spent in poverty as a result of this neglect. However, it is only fair to say that Clark and Pollack, the fiscal agent of Virginia in New Orleans, were financially ruined in exactly the same manner.

There is no doubt that Vigo's services were considerable, that he was shamefully treated by his second fatherland and that he has been sadly neglected by historians. But there is very little documentary evidence concerning him, not a word in his own hand except a few signatures. Dr. Roselli has little to add; he surmises, déduces, argues; he asserts without citing sources. His book does not even carry a bibliography, although he has evidently consulted among others Mann Butler, Judge Law and the Draper manuscripts.

Moreover, his perspective is disturbed by a feeling that Americans are unfair to Italians in general and to Vigo in particular. As a matter of fact the American biographers of Clark (James, Palmer, Bodley) speak of Vigo rarely, it is true, but always in praise, while his contemporaries, including Clark, Knox, Harrison and Washington, are unanimous in their approbation. Calling Revolutionary officers and American pioneers and biographers names is no way to add to cordiality between races, nor to Vigo's fame. But perhaps Dr. Roselli's book may spur other scholars to discover new evidence and write a definitive biography of Vigo. Meantime the Virginian who waded 200 miles of swamp in midwinter and attacked Vincennes after four days without food is likely to remain the hero of the Northwestern Campaign.

Dutton is publishing in the United States, on Feb. 23, Mr. Thomas Moult's "Mary Webb: Her Life and Work," the English edition of which (Cape) was reviewed in these columns Jan. 5.

Mr. Henry Williamson's "The Laboring Life," which was reviewed in this place July 2 last under its English title (Cape), is being published Feb. 21 in America by Dutton, under the title of "As the Sun Shines."

Publication date in America of Mr. Guido Pannain's "Modern Composers" (Dent; Dutton), which was reviewed in these columns Feb. 11, is set for March 14.

Ryder, an Original

Ryder, by Frederic Newlin Price, with 71 illustrations. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $5.

A UNIQUE figure in American art was Albert Pinkham Ryder. Practically self-taught, like Homer and Blakelock, he is even less amenable than they to classification. Ryder was a dreamer, expressing fancies and emotional states in pictorial compositions that sometimes failed of clarity. Ryder's paintings at times seem sheer frustrations of the artist's intent in their appearance of obscure meaning and clumsy execution. His pictures on occasion would seem to refute Tolstoy's dictum that sincerity in an artist will manifest itself in clearness and originality.

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Originality, yes; but clearness? Not always, it would appear, particularly when the artist is self-instructed. For in such circumstances he is likely to be weak on the side of art that can be taught, the technical element in which tradition plays so large a part. Because artists of the past have solved the painter's problems in many ramifications, so far as the manual side of brushwork and color combinations are concerned, the person well schooled in tradition may be said to take off on his career with a running leap. He is spared the labor of rediscovering means of expression that have been worked out by others, and may proceed so to synthesize tradition with his own impulses that in due course he may be expected to evolve a style all his own.

Ryder's slight encounter with tradition during the brief time he was a student at the National Academy of Design in New York left him uncommonly dependent upon impulse. Happily his work was strong in inspiration. He nearly justifies the theories of the expressionists, and would do so fully if he had had the benefits of an art training suitable to his needs. For with all his difficulty in making things of the imagination articulate, he so often hit it off that he remains one of the strongest figures in the art history of the United States; the follower of no master, the leader of no school. In Dutch painting Matthew Maris is just another such original; romantic, mystical, personal in expression.

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Mr. Price brings into focus the man Ryder who has for many persons been little more than a vague legend, a painter who was impatient of the Academy's words without song, and who joyfully joined the Society of American Artists at its founding in 1877 on this simple basis of qualifications for membership: "Can you paint? Are you real? If so, you are already one of us." Imagine the bafflement of the patron who had been waiting six years for Ryder to finish a picture he had paid for, when the artist waved him off with the remark that the painting was not finished. As if that were not enough he remarked, "Do not hurry me!" and rounded out the occasion by quoting Browning:

Oh the little more, and how much
it is!
And the little less; and what worlds
away!

Ryder wanted "a halo in every picture." He was "pure innocence in search of beauty," says Mr. Price. "He dreamed and lived with no convention, a recluse, a hermit glorified . . . The artist needs but a roof—a crust of bread and his easle . . . He went out one sunshiny morning and came back with a moonlight scene. No reason for sunshine if a brighter dream haunts you . . . Nights he would spend, bareheaded in the moonlight walking the seashore enrapt, dissolved in the magic of the might of the sea . . . 'Macbeth and the Witches' stood on Ryder's easel for 18 years, finer, finer, a thing for the ages."

E. C. S.

Lincoln in the Presidency

President Lincoln, by William E. Barton. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 2 vols. $7.50.

PROBABLY no one has devoted more time or more pains to the study of Abraham Lincoln's career than Dr. William E. Barton. For years he has been recognized as an outstanding authority on Lincolniana, and he wrote much on the subject, notably the "Life." In the "Life" and other works Dr. Barton did not neglect Lincoln's presidential years but for a long time he cherished the hope of writing a full and systematic interpretation of that particular period in Lincoln's life. This hope has come to fruition in the two-volume posthumous work, "President Lincoln," which Dr. Barton was able to carry through as far as the Second Inaugural. The three remaining chapters were written by Dr. Barton's friend, Judge William H. Townsend of Lexington, Ky., also an able student of Lincoln lore.

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Writing in all love and veneration for his subject, Dr. Barton did not hesitate to call Lincoln an astute politician who wanted to be President and carefully laid his plans for the nomination. "He could say, did say," writes Dr. Barton, "that with so many better known men in the field, it was folly to think of him in that position; nevertheless he wanted that position," and what moved him to his early speech-making trips outside his own state was a hope of the Presidency.

In portraying Lincoln's years in the White House Dr. Barton has given a vivid impression of the intensity of southern feeling in the capital. The people among whom the Lincolns had to live were by a large majority those who did not sympathize with the President's political ideals and feared his policies. His Cabinet, moreover, was like P. T. Barnum's "happy family" of animals which by nature were deadly enemies. "No president before Lincoln," says the writer, "had ever made up a Cabinet composed almost wholly of men who in one way or another had opposed him."

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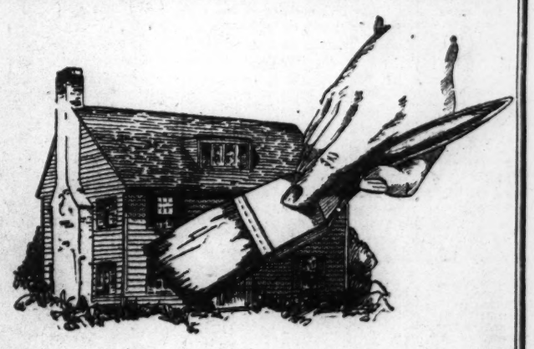
If, in the opinion of his biographer, Abraham Lincoln entered the presidential lists a politician, in the same opinion he grew into statesmanship with the succeeding anxieties and responsibilities. Little definite comment is made on Lincoln's deeds and words, but Dr. Barton has endeavored by a faithful record of them to let them speak for themselves. The history of the Gettysburg Address brings out the information that Lincoln, though perfunctorily invited, was not, according to the original plans of the committee, expected to be present or to speak. The Second Inaugural Address is called by Dr. Barton the greatest speech Lincoln ever made.

How much of a critical estimate and interpretation Dr. Barton would have made concerning the character and the policies of Lincoln had he been able to finish his book no one can tell.

Dr. Barton's style is unostentatious, but sometimes notable for a clean-cut summary of a situation or a character. Carrying an enormous weight of information, he was able to select and correlate it, and keep his narrative marching straight ahead without regressions or confusions. The book has throughout the sure, sincere ring of authority.



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There's a lot of "cheer-up" in a can of paint. Put a bright coat of paint on a house and the whole neighborhood perks up with a smile.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

WE OF the North, and by the North I mean this polar side of the St. Lawrence, are turning more and more to books for our winters. For, as Nicholas Pumble says in one of his brookside ultimatums to the universe, winter we must have. But we have it not. Just as we have grown accustomed to Indian Summer without the Indians, so we are accommodating ourselves to winter without its beautiful violences. January after January we are greeted by temperatures once associated with April, and January was once winter's all but impregnable castle.

The season does not give up its habits easily. The autumnal preparations are as elaborate as ever. By October, the beasts and fowl are preparing their usual publicity for the press. Rabbits are reported to be growing hair so long it drags in the grass. The wild geese—and Adam had a happy inspiration there—are observed flying south weeks ahead of time. Trappers send in word that the beaver are building huts this year with central heating. Our more timorous citizens wonder whether double windows will protect them from the frigidity portended; hadn't they better order a third set?

Then winter comes. White River, Ontario, delightedly telegraphs its first 58 below. Ottawa enjoys a model snowstorm only turning to rain just at the very end. Hardware men drag up their three years' accumulation of snow shovels from their basements. Business men beam at each other and say: "An old-fashioned winter at last. Great!" So much for November.

December tells another story. December breaks off in the midst of the good old tale and mumbles of spring. Catching herself nodding, she resumes, goes back to a night of zero with great stars hanging low and the ice-builders throwing spans of crystal over patient waters. But a sleepy wind from the southwest is too much for her. A soothing rain clears the streets for Christmas, and the New Year's bells ring in a warm wave, with thunder. The hares, all in white now, skulk behind bushes, like a man in a white tie and tails at an informal party. The wild geese, chilled by the Gulf of Mexico, are seen flying north. But they haven't the same assurance. Neither have the hardware men. Snow shovels are ridiculous; should they order hoops?

Meanwhile, those of us who take our seasons seriously, desert the window for the bookshelf or the picture gallery. Old prints at least reveal the satisfying fact that our ancestors did have to tunnel the streets. *Snowbound* was an actuality before it became a poem. For myself, I explore Nicholas Pumble's legacy, the notebooks. There is winter enough in them. The pages are deep with snow. They are warm with his delight in blizzards. A northeast wind and increasing cloudiness gave the man an exhilaration. But it is best in his own words:

"Jan. 17th . . . By Sorley Stream to the Salt Lick. A weather-breeder, if there ever was one, and I out in it to breed, too. If these times of exquisite lucidity are let slip, something is lost forever. A poem thrown out with the slops.

"Why should it be clearest before storm? Even in the fall, I notice that the motionless days of gray which are incubating winter break into sunlight for a few hours before storm. And in winter, this supernatural serenity, somewhat taut with the cold, reaches an ultimate. Today I caught the exact moment when the air first breathed its new intention. At one moment, a consummate stillness, a frozen clarity of sky, a white earth waiting; then, a first waft of air from the northeast's pale green rim, and the change was on.

"This is the time in all nature, I think, when solitude is purest. The light has filtered through diamonds. Not a cloud, not a movement to crystallize one's thought. It lies limpid, ready to reflect. One receives whatever one is capable of receiving.

* * *

"Jan. 18th. Yesterday did better at hatching wildness than I did. Worked all this morning, but the wild one in me kept scratching at the door, whining to be out in the storm. The puritan I also lodge insists upon the work. I tell him that if I tramp out and capture my stint of realization for the day, my work is accomplished. Nonsense, says he, those bills! And I find that the grocer and the tax-catcher agree with him. And how shall I convince them at the present rate of exchange between poesy and commodity prices?

"Beauty should be a sort of Esperanto in which we all could converse. But imagine conversing in Beauty with Tim Sidwell, or Evina Grauen! It would take heroism to say the word. And suppose I repeated this verse I made up, while milking last night, to my good friend Mrs. Scratcher. It would only embarrass her, as if I replied to her questions in Italian. Yet it is as simple as a milking stool.

Beauty is brighter than the sun,
  Her foot is swifter far
Than wave or wind or slanted wing
  Or light-ray from a star.

Beauty can break the might of kings,
  Or breast the tides of grief;
Or shatter the moody chains of men
  With the color of a leaf.

"By three o'clock, when the puritan let me out, the storm had worked itself up into a fine solemnity. The world was a blur of living gray, a monotone more exciting than many colors. In ten minutes I had slipped over my borders into a state of freedom.

"Some day I must compose my thoughts upon snow, which to me is the infallible giver of experience. There is an experience, like a heaven, above every act, if we can forget ourselves into that state. But the snow-experience is the easiest to come into.

"The plainest reason for this is, I suppose, because snow canopies one in from every other distraction. The earth ordinarily is a news reel; today the curtain was drawn. The sky, often charged with music, was silent. Even the firs, which are sometimes green fountains of excitement to me, were merely watchers along with me.

* * *

"The snow was everything, and the essence of it was rhythm, a dance in an ever-varying mode that danced me out of myself as inevitably as leaves must dance in a gale. The rhythm enticed and it rested; it led my sight into an intricacy of whiteness, and brought it back by a new route of flakes. There was a new figure every second, and each one perfect. In an hour's walk I had experienced an hour of perfection. Small wonder that I was stolen out of myself and my little group of trivialities. I had forgotten to ask myself whether I was getting richer or poorer. Appointments, errands, duties, chores, worries, even the little bounded joys were forgotten. Time itself was obliterated, and when time goes, eternity comes. That is the secret.

"But this gift of snow comes literally dropped from the clouds, to the unexpecting, and it cannot be pursued with any more success than I can go into Hiram's library intent upon finding any one book. Snow will not be so used. Like falling asleep, one can accomplish his pleasure not by taking thought but by abandonment. One walks into an absorption, with the myriad flakes aiding, until one slips unawares into a condition of delight, whose peaks are exaltation, whose valleys peace.

"Snow and great art are sisters, but in my gallery one does not need to be a connoisseur to enjoy the pictures. There need be no anxiety as to the correctness of one's taste before them. Nobody presses me to say whether I think this portrait of a swirl is true to life or not. I hear no questions as to its authenticity, no slighting remarks on an antiquated technique, no fatuous comparisons with other schools of snow. It is never reproached as Victorian. No one howls for the censor. If snow cares to repeat, it repeats, but from the necessities of gravitation and the wind rather than because of the public's obtuse demand. Let millionaires' wives sell their complexions to the advertisers, and artists their aspirations to big business, one can still trust the integrity of snow. Millions for beauty, but not one flake by any lesser compulsion.

"Therefore a single flake has a strange power to stir. See it against the dark bosom of a spruce, or on a window sill, and you will say:

Flake, flake, so delicately born
  Of ocean's exhalation and the sky's,
Light's rhythm caught in crystal, to adorn
  The r[illegible] for any wanderer's surprise,

I think you smile at someone so engrossed
  That he requires your summons to awake,
To see this world, the wonder daily lost,
  The grace refused but for a signaling flake.

I hear, O gypsy-winged, the soundless bell
  You ring within my heart, the plodding mood
Has vanished at the beat of beautiful,
  And [illegible]only the common way is good."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The National Gallery, London

Jacqueline de Bourgogne: From a Painting by Jan Mabuse in the National Gallery, London

THIS half-length portrait of a fifteenth - century maiden, which hangs in the Flemish Room of the National Gallery in London, glows with the clear, rich colors so characteristic of Flemish painters. Set against a background of light green, in a brown molding, the gold of the parted hair shines with an auburn light. The square-cut bodice of red velvet, with its edging of pearls, produces a strong touch of warmth; while the ivory white of the velvet cap and sleeves, so richly ornamented with green ribbon and pearls, adds luster to the costly attire.

Who was this attractive little maid, with her deep hazel-gray eyes, her glowing cheeks, and her full, red lips? Beneath the portrait are the words: "Jacqueline de Bourgogne." The addition of a question mark, however, indicates that there has been some uncertainty about the title. Whoever she may have been, however, the artist has used her with remarkable effect in his well-balanced composition. The geometrical pattern of the armillary sphere, which she holds with such delicate care, gives the keynote to the design, through which is worked out a series of curves, circles and semicircles with charming, and apparently effortless, results.

Jan Mabuse was born in the small town of Maubeuge in Hainault about the year 1472, and is believed to have studied art in the school of Quentin Massys, producing, in some instances, work of greater power and more excellent color and execution than did his master. It has often been said that Mabuse visited England in order to study there; but this fact has never been proved, and there is nothing in his method of execution to suggest that the statement is correct. In 1503 he entered the Guild of Antwerp under the name of Jennyn van Henegouwe (John of Hainault); and later went to Italy with his patron, Philip of Burgundy, to study Leonardo, Michelangio and the Antique. It was after this period in Rome that he began to combine Flemish and Italian methods of painting in some of his pictures, being the first Flemish painter to introduce the composite style which marks this epoch of painting in the Netherlands, although he never again left his native country. "Adam and Eve," and "Neptune and Amphitrite"—two diptychs hanging in the Berlin Gallery—are examples of the half Flemish, half Italian method he used.

The output of Jan Mabuse was considerable, covering a variety of subjects. At one period, he was employed by Margaret of Austria and also by Christian II of Denmark. Although the composite art he introduced made his name famous, it is generally agreed that some of his finest work is that which remained purely Flemish in composition and technique.

Der Erlösungsvorgang

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Psalmstelle: „Seid stille und erkennet, daß ich Gott bin" erscheint in der Christlichen Wissenschaft in neuem Licht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft liefert das eine unfehlbare Verfahren, das das besondere und das allgemeine Bedürfnis der Welt für eine vollständige Erlösung von ihren zahllosen Übeln befriedigt. Sie bietet die höchsten und heiligsten Ziele, den Ansporn eines vollkommenen Ideals, einen zu dessen Verwirklichung bestimmten und ausführbaren Plan, die Gewißheit unerschöpflicher und immer erreichbarer Hilfsmittel für diesen Zweck und die Möglichkeit, ihn jetzt zu erreichen, das Himmelreich auf Erden zu erlangen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß der Mensch Seine Widerspiegelung, Ihm zum Bild und Gleichnis erschaffen ist. Diese Lehre macht klar, daß der Mensch und das Weltall die Merkmale und Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts als dessen Widerspiegelung empfangen und zum Ausdruck bringen. Hieraus folgt, daß, da das Gemüt die Fähigkeit hat, seine Merkmale mitzuteilen, der Mensch diese Fähigkeit, Gottes Merkmale auszudrücken, durch Widerspiegelung besitzt.

Indem Mrs. Eddy diese wesentliche und befriedigende Tatsache den Mitgliedern einer Zweigkirche verständlich macht, erklärt sie (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 165): „So kann sich jedes Mitglied dieser Kirche über die oft wiederholte Frage: Was bin ich? zu der wissenschaftlichen Antwort erheben: Ich bin fähig, Wahrheit, Gesundheit und Freudigkeit mitzuteilen. Das ist mein Fels der Erlösung und der Grund meines Daseins". In ihren Schriften hat sie nicht versäumt, alles zu erwähnen, was der Schüler braucht, um zu lernen, das wirkliche Wesen der Wahrheit, der Gesundheit und der Freudigkeit als Merkmale Gottes zu verstehen und sie ferner in sein Herz aufzunehmen, damit er die Wahrheit anderen mitteilen kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt und beweist, daß in dem Verhältnis, wie christliche Beweggründe und das wissenschaftliche Verfahren vereinigt werden, christliches Heilen die unvermeidliche Folge ist. Führen die Bemühungen des Schülers nicht zu einer solchen Heilung, so muß er entweder seinen Beweggrund oder sein Verfahren verbessern. Eine solche Lage verlangt das demütige, gründliche Erforschen des Herzens; denn nur dort kann der Zustand berichtigt werden. Das Heilmittel ist immer vorhanden. Aufrichtigkeit und Geduld werden es entdecken, anwenden und seine Früchte ernten.

Man kann im menschlichen Leben wahrnehmen, daß eine Wahrheit geäußert, aber nicht gelebt wird, daß der Anschein vorsätzliche Sünde eine Zeitlang beharrlich bemänteln, und daß der oberflächliche Beobachter gewisse Erscheinungsformen der Selbstzufriedenheit und der Selbstgenüge als Glück betrachtet. Die Fruchtlosigkeit solcher Bewußtseinszustände stellt ihre Unwahrheit bloß. Sie können die Wahrheit nicht mitteilen. Da sie vom göttlichen Gemüt nicht geistig erleuchtet sind, können sie nicht erleuchten; und alles, was sie scheinbar vollbringen, wird letzten Endes fehlschlagen, weil das, was nicht von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, ist, in Wirklichkeit nichts ist und nicht bestehen kann.

Aber die Wahrheit, die das demütige Herz dankbar empfängt und liebt und lebt; die Gesundheit, die die Kundwerdung der „Schönheit der Heiligkeit" ist; die Freudigkeit, die die Freude ist, die Christliche Wissenschaft zu verstehen und zu befolgen,—diese Eigenschaften sind, auch wenn sie nicht ausgesprochen werden, göttlich eingegeben und mitgeteilt, und ihr liebreicher Einfluß ist mit unbeschreiblicher Macht, zu heilen und zu segnen, weithin fühlbar. Dieses christlich-wissenschaftliche Heilverfahren ist frei von allem Aufsehenerregenden, es kann auch nicht zur Befriedigung weltlichen Ehrgeizes mißbraucht werden; denn es ist im Wesen rein geistig. Und so gewiß, wie das stille, selbstlose Gebet in der Christlichen Wissenschaft den hoffnungslosen Kranken zu Gesundheit aufrichtet, hilft es die Völker heilen und erretten; denn „Liebe ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben", wie Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 13) schreibt.

Jedes menschliche Problem muß letzten Endes im Bereiche des Denkens ausgearbeitet und dort durch die Widerspiegelung der Ideen Gottes gelöst werden. In dem Maße, wie die im Bewußtsein des einzelnen erscheinenden Ideen Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, liebevoll willkommen geheißen und gewissenhaft gehegt werden, verschwindet der Glaube an die Materie und das Böse. Infolge der Allumfassenheit Gottes erleuchtet jeder Schimmer des widergespiegelten Guten das menschliche Bewußtsein und läutert, erhebt und erleuchtet jede lebendige Kreatur und bringt ihr die heilige Botschaft: „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen!" Kein anderes Verfahren, sei es auch noch so ernstlich ersonnen und ausgeführt, reicht an Ausmaß und Wohltätigkeit an die Kraft wissenschaftlichen rechten Denkens heran, das erkennt, daß die göttliche Liebe das Weltall umschließt und alles, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist, auf ewig daraus ausschließt.

Auf Seite 93 in "Retrospection and Introspection" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das beste geistige Vorbild christlichen Verfahrens zur Hebung des menschlichen Denkens und Mitteilung der göttlichen Wahrheit ist bleibende Kraft, Stille und Stärke". Wenn der aufrichtige Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft dieses beste aller Verfahren erkennt, ruht er nicht, bis er es sich zu eigen gemacht hat, ungeachtet seines Aufwandes an Zeit, Mühe und Selbstaufopferung. Denn er findet, daß dieses Empfangen und Mitteilen der Wahrheit tatsächlich sein „Fels der Erlösung" und der „Grund seines Daseins", die Erfüllung der göttlichen Verheißungen und seiner göttlichen Bestimmung ist. Da es den Sinn des Bösen in ihm und außer ihm Schritt für Schritt zerstört, kommen seine Sicherheit und seine Unsterblichkeit im Verhältnis zu seiner Treue zum Vorschein; und die Erkenntnis, daß die ganze Erde den Segen fühlt und teilt, ist sein „sehr großer Lohn".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Method of Salvation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE saying of the Psalmist, "Be still, and know that I am God," is illumined by Christian Science, which furnishes the one infallible method that meets the specific and general need of the world for a complete salvation from its myriad ills. It provides the highest and holiest of purposes, the incentive of a perfect ideal, a definite and workable program for its achievement, the certainty of inexhaustible and ever available resources to this end, and the possibility of its present accomplishment, the attainment of the kingdom of heaven on earth.

Christian Science teaches that God is infinite Mind, and that man is His reflection, created in His image and likeness. This teaching makes it plain that the attributes and qualities of divine Mind are imparted to and expressed by man and the universe as the reflection of Mind. It follows that, since Mind possesses the ability to impart its attributes, this ability to express God's attributes belongs to man by reflection.

In bringing this vital and satisfying fact home to the members of a branch church Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165), "Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing." In her writings she has not failed to say all that is necessary to enable the student to learn the real nature of truth, health, and happiness as attributes of God, and, further, how to learn to receive them into his heart in order that he may impart the truth to others.

Christian Science teaches and proves that when Christian motives are united with the scientific method, then—in proportion—the inevitable result is Christian healing. When such healing does not follow the student's efforts, either his motive or his method needs improving. Such a situation calls for a humble, thorough searching of the heart, for there alone can the condition be corrected. The remedy is ever at hand: sincerity and patience will discover it, apply it, and reap its fruits.

It is observable in human experience that a truth may be uttered which is not being lived; that appearances may cloak for a time persistently deliberate sin; and that with the careless observer certain phases of self-gratification and self-satisfaction may pass current as happiness. The fruitlessness of such states of consciousness exposes their falsity. They cannot impart the truth. Lacking spiritual inspiration from divine Mind, they have no ability to inspire; and whatever they may seem to accomplish will fail ultimately, for that which is not of God, divine Mind, is in reality nothing, and cannot stand.

But the truth which is gratefully received into the humble heart, and there is loved and lived; the health which is "the beauty of holiness" made manifest; the happiness which is the joy of Christian Science understood and obeyed—these qualities, whether verbally declared or not, are divinely inspired and imparted, and their tender influence is widely felt, with untold power to heal and bless. There is nothing spectacular about this method of healing in Christian Science, nor can it be perverted to the gratification of any worldly ambition, for it is purely spiritual in essence. And just as certainly as it raises the hopeless invalid to health, the silent, selfless prayer in Christian Science is helping to heal and save the nations; for, as Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

In the final analysis every human problem must be met in the realm of thought, and solved therein by the reflection of the ideas of God. As the ideas of God, divine Mind, appearing in individual consciousness, are lovingly welcomed and faithfully cherished, the belief in matter and evil disappears. Because of the universality of God, each gleam of good reflected enlightens human consciousness, purifying, uplifting, inspiring, carrying to every living creature the holy message of "on earth peace, good will toward men." No other method, however earnestly conceived and followed, can approach in scope or beneficence the power of scientific right thinking, which recognizes the universe as embraced in divine Love, forever excluding therefrom all that is unlike God, good.

On page 93 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy says, "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength." When this best of all methods is seen by the earnest student of Christian Science, he will not rest until he has made it his own, at whatever cost in time, effort, or sacrifice of self; for he finds that this receiving and imparting of the truth is, indeed, his "rock of salvation" and his "reason for existing," the fulfilling of the divine promises, the accomplishing of his divine destiny. Destroying as it does, step by step, the sense of evil both within and without, his safety and immortality appear proportionately to his fidelity; and knowledge that the whole earth feels and shares the blessing is his "exceeding great reward."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mind." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Metropolitan Palma

One expects an island to be remote and provincial. The people who have chosen to live there, shut off by the intervening and estranging sea, are free to arrange life to suit them and very naturally, their arrangements are different. They have no one but themselves to consider. If a man doesn't approve their customs, they have a very pertinent answer ready for him. An island people might well be pardoned if they thought their ways better than other men's ways, or the rest of the world no more than hopeless imitators.

We thought to find Palma a complacent little village, out of the world, and sorry for it, rather forlorn in its solitude, and thinking of nothing beyond the wind and the sea and the going and coming of the sun—the boats would be drawn up on the beaches, and the fish nets spread to dry on the stone wall in front of the inn. We fancied that the arrival of the steamer from Barcelona would cause a flurry of excitement, and that the coming of the *Caltha*, a sleek white yacht, flying a foreign flag, would start a topic in the shops that would last throughout the week.

As a matter of fact, we anchored in the harbor without causing so much as a ripple of surprise, and it was not until the third day that the authorities found time to move us out of the way of the traffic. As for the steamer, a fast motor boat goes out to take off her mails as soon as she passes the end of the breakwater, and she is met at the landing by a swarm of taxicabs and 'buses from the hotels.

Palma is an alert and flourishing city, with a population of seventy thousand. It is much more metropolitan than Barcelona. . . .

The city has a residential part and a commercial part, on opposite sides of the principal boulevard; in the one are the houses of the fortunate and the palaces, in the other the cafés and offices. However, the two are mixed; the biggest club is on the commercial side and the post office sits among the palaces. The streets are narrow. "In these countries the sun is an enemy." The trolley cars wriggle through, seeming to draw in their shoulders as they make the turns. At the intersections there are signs fastened to the walls of the houses, with pictures of men driving carts; the direction of the horse's head shows the direction of the one-way traffic. What can be more pleasant—especially if it be quiet starlight, and you are going down aboard a ship—than to walk through a street where the cornices nearly touch overhead?—ARTHUR STURGES HILDEBRAND, in "Blue Water." (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.)

Two Winter Night Fancies

New snow—
  Above, the deep chill sky;
  Smooth whiteness, drifted high
Below.

Starlight
  Gleams on the soft-boughed trees,
  Stirred by the crystal breeze
Of night.

* * *

The pale moon casts in silent bliss
  Mauve shadows on the snow:
Oh, how could you, a night like this,
  Muse by the firelight's glow?

Let's venture out beneath the sky,
  Where hills are silver-white,
And stars go pirouetting by
  In the vast nave of night.

JEANNETTE EYRE.

The Origin of "Evelina"

Susan alone was Fanny's confidante in her literary attempts. As the latter's age increased, her passion for writing became more confirmed. Every scrap of white paper that could be seized upon without question or notice was at once covered with her manuscript. She was not long in finding out that her turn was mainly for story-telling and humorous description. The two girls laughed and cried together over the creations of the elder's fancy, but the native timidity of the young author, and still more, perhaps, her father's low estimate of her capacity, made her apprehend nothing but ridicule if what she scribbled were disclosed to others. She worked then under the rose, imposing the strictest silence on her faithful accomplice. When in London, she plied her pen in a closet up two pair of stairs, that was appropriated to the younger children as a playroom. At Lynn, she would shut herself up to write in a summer-house, which went by the name of "The Cabin." Yet all her simple precautions could not long elude the suspicion of her sharp-sighted stepmother.

The second Mrs. Burney was a bustling, sociable person, who did not approve of young ladies creeping out of sight to study; though herself fond of books, and, as we learn, a particular admirer of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," then recently published, she was a matron of the period, and could not tolerate the idea of a young woman under her control venturing on the disesteemed career of literature. The culprit, therefore, was seriously and frequently admonished to check her scribbling propensity. Some morsels of her compositions, falling into the hands of Mrs. Burney, appear to have added point to the censor's remarks. Fanny was warned not to waste time and thought over idle inventions; and she was further cautioned, and not unreasonably, according to the prevailing notions of the day, as to the discredit she would incur if she came before the public as a female novelist. The future author of "Cecilia" was only too ready to assent to this view, and to cry *peccavi*. She bowed before her mother-in-law's rebukes, and prepared herself inwardly for a great act of sacrifice. Seizing an opportunity when her father was at Chessington, and Mrs. Burney was in Norfolk, "she made over to a bonfire, in a paved play-court, her whole stock" of prose manuscripts. . . .

We do not know how long a time expired from the burning of her manuscripts before Fanny relapsed into the sin of fiction-scribbling; but the flood of her invention probably rose the faster for being pent up. Irresistibly and almost unconsciously, she tells us, the whole story of "Evelina" was laid up in her memory before a paragraph had been committed to paper. Even when her conscience had ceased to struggle, her opportunities for jotting down the ideas which haunted her were few and far between. She had to write in stolen moments, for she was under the eye of her stepmother. . . .

Though stimulated by her father's success, and encouraged by her sister's, whom she took into her confidence, Fanny was, nevertheless, determined that, in bringing forward her work, she would keep its authorship unknown. She therefore copied out her manuscript in a feigned upright hand, in order to guard against the possibility of her ordinary writing being recognized by some one who had seen the numerous pages of the paternal books which she had transcribed for the printer. Tiring of her irksome task when she had accomplished enough to fill two volumes, she wrote a letter, without signature, to be sent to some bookseller, offering the fairly copied portion for immediate publication, and promising to forward the rest in the following year. This proposal was first directed to Dodsley, who, in answer, declined to look at anything without being previously informed of the author's name. Fanny and her sisters, "after sitting in committee on this lofty reply," addressed another offer, in like terms, to Lowndes, a publisher in Fleet Street. The latter, less exacting than his brother at the West-End, desired to see the manuscript, which—there being no Parcels Delivery Company in those days—was conveyed to him by young Charles Burney, muffled up by his sisters to make him look older than he was. Lowndes read, was pleased, and declared himself willing to purchase and print the work when finished, but he naturally would not hear of publishing an unfinished novel. Disappointed at this second rebuff, the impatient aspirant gave up hope; but, her spirits reviving after a time, her third volume was completed and copied before the end of the twelvemonth. . . . The completed work was now forwarded to Lowndes, who without much delay accepted it, and paid the author what seemed to her the magnificent sum of twenty pounds for the copyright.—From "Fanny Burney." Edited by L. B. SEELEY. (London: Seeley, 1890.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ...$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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MOVEMENT OF STOCK MARKET IS SIDEWAYS

Price Averages Show Small Changes and Close Is Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The stock market moved sideways in a quiet week-end session today.

Scattered selling was largely offset by buying or short covering elsewhere in the list, with the result that price averages showed scant change.

The close was barely steady. Transfers for the short session approximated 300,000 shares.

Brokers said distress selling had practically vanished in the last two sessions, and there was a tendency among professional traders to cover short commitments. A somewhat steadier tone in bonds also helped sentiment in shares.

The weekly freight movement report, showing a gain of 18,128 cars over the previous week, bringing the total within 10.7 per cent of last year, was favorably received, although the improvement was almost wholly in the movement of fuel, which more than offset a shrinkage in merchandising shipments.

A few soft spots cropped out in the final dealings. Union Carbide lost a couple of points, in connection with which news tickers mentioned uncertainty over continuance of 30-cent quarterly dividend. Pressure against Consolidated Gas reappeared, that issue losing more than a point. B-M-T also sagged a couple of points.

Liquid Carbonic rose about a point, and National Distillers, Cronn Cork, Owens Illinois Glass and others were up fractionally.

Rails were about steady. Wall Street was interested in the statements of L. F. Loree before the Senate Finance Committee, in which he explained large economies which the carriers could effect through giving up excessive passenger services.

Smelting Is Firm

Penick & Ford rose more than a point, while Corn Products lost about as much. U. S. Smelting was again firm, rising more than a point. American Smelting and American Metals were up fractionally. These issues have been affected from time to time by plans to bolster the price of silver.

U. S. Steel closed about steady, and American Telephone lost a minor fraction. Motors were about steady.

Fresh strength of the European gold currencies against the dollar appeared, but was somewhat less marked than in recent sessions. Indications that the international speculative ring which has conducted raids against various currencies in recent years was again active appeared in absurd rumors circulated abroad concerning American affairs. In authoritative banking quarters here, this was regarded as indicating that bears on the dollar were trying to cover.

The advance in sterling halted, that currency holding about steady. In the continental gold currencies the French franc advanced only ¼ of a point. Dutch, Belgian and Swiss currencies were up a few points. The Canadian dollar continued to ease. Recent firmness of silver was reflected in an advance in the Mexican dollar.

In commodities, cotton ruled a little higher, closing with net gains of 15 to 30 cents a bale.

Bond Market Steady

Selling activities were again reflected today in parts of the bond list, but the general tone was fairly steady. U. S. Treasury issues eased further, but Liberty loans showed only minor recessions from the previous closing levels.

In the secondary rail group trading was at slower pace, and most of the losses recorded were within fractional limits. The better grade loans were firm. Santa Fe 4s, Great Northern 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s, which yielded under sporadic selling in previous sessions, recovered moderately.

Some of the utilities displayed a sagging trend, notably Detroit Edison 4½s, which lost more than a point. International Telephone & Telegraph issues were fractionally better. Western Union 5s climbed a point.

Heaviness continued in the oil group, with Sinclair 6½s and Shell Union 5s showing losses of nearly a point. Other industrial loans were without definite trend, though a few of the more speculative type eased from fractions to a point on light selling.

Except for continued weakness in some of the Japanese loans the foreign division was steadier. Many small advances were registered through German, Australian, French and some of the South American groups.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
8½	4	..	Adams Express	100	4	4	4	4
64½	56	3	Air Reduction	1100	56¼	55½	55½	56¼
12⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1700	12	11⅛	11⅛	12
1¾	1	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
89¾	80½	6‡	Allied Chem	4100	78½	77¼	77½	78½
121½	118½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	120½	120⅛	120⅛	120¾
6¾	6¾	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
32	20	2	Amerada	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
12½	10	..	Am Bank Note	100	9½	9½	9½	..
1⅛	1⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12	10	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	10¼	9¾	9¾	10
62⅜	54	4	Am Can	5400	57	56⅞	56⅝	57
8	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	6⅝
22⅜	18	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	19	19	19	18½
6⅛	5⅜	..	Am & For Pow	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14	9⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	11	11	11	11
..	6½	1½	Am Ice	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
8⅛	6¾	..	Am International	800	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
2¼	¼	..	Am La Fr pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8½	8¼	..	Am Locomotive	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
21½	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	21½	21½	21½	20½
5⅛	3⅝	..	Am Metal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅝
21	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	50	16	16	16	..
9¼	5½	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
21½	14⅜	2½	Am P&L 2½ pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅜
7⅜	5⅜	..	Am Radiator	1100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
22⅝	20¾	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
14⅝	11⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	13⅜	13¼	13½	13⅞
36⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	33½	32½	33½	..
27	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	21½
7¾	5¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
39½	31⅞	2½‡	Am Stores	1200	33⅜	33¼	33¼	32¾
37½	31½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36⅞
109⅜	98¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	7100	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	101¾
18⅞	11⅝	..	Am Type F pf	10	12	12	12	..
19½	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	400	14⅛	14	14	14
16¾	13¼	1	Am WW&E 1st	600	13	13	13	13
58	50	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	50	50	50	52
26⅝	23⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	400	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23½
8¾	6⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	2400	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
10¼	9	.90	Anchor Cap	100	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10½
12	10¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	10½	10⅝	10⅝	..
3¼	3⅛	..	Art Metal Const	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
5¼	4	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
46½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	41¼	40¼	40¼	40¾
66	54⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
23¾	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1400	23½	22¾	22¾	23
17¼	15¼	1	Atl Refining	1500	15½	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
58½	40	4‡	Auburn Auto	3400	42	41¼	41¼	40¾
7¾	5¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2200	6	6	6	6½
			—B—					
6¾	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5	5	5	5
15⅜	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅜
11⅜	8¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10¼	10	10¼	10½
14	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12
4¼	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12	8½	..	Beatrice Cream	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
26	26	2	Beech Creek	20	26	26	26	..
4⅝	3⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
65½	63¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	64⅜	64⅜	64½	64½
11½	8½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
16⅞	13	..	Bethlehem Steel	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
33½	28	..	Beth Steel pf	100	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29¼
5¾	4⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
14¾	12	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	12⅛	12½	12⅝	13⅛
55	52½	4	Bon Ami A	100	52½	52½	52½	..
26¾	19⅝	2‡	Borden	3100	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20¼
9¾	7¾	..	Borg Warner	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
4⅛	3⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
38	35½	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	27	24¼	24½	26¾
79⅜	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	70	69½	69½	82½
82	72	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	72⅞	72¼	72¼	73½
33	33	3	Brown Shoe	100	22	22	22	..
4⅛	3	..	Bucyrus B cv pf	400	3⅛	3	3	3
5	3⅝	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	4	4	4	4
3⅝	2½	..	Bullard	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
4¼	1⅜	..	Burns Bros pf	20	4	4	4	..
3¾	2⅜	..	Bush Terminal	400	2⅝	2½	2½	..
15	11⅞	..	Byers	100	12	12	12	11¾
46⅛	45	7	Byers pf	30	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
			—C—					
⅜	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10⅜	8½	1	Canada Dry	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
14⅝	9¼	..	Canadian Pacific	2300	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
50	38⅜	..	Case Thresh	4100	41½	41	41	41½
9⅛	6	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	6¼	6	6	6¼
9	5¾	..	Celanese Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
19⅝	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	19	18⅞	19	18½
8⅜	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2100	8⅛	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
20¾	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
30½	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	28¼	27¾	27¾	28¼
8¾	6	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
6¼	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
9¼	5⅞	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
4	2⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	3½	3½	3¾	4
7½	5¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7	7	7	..
8⅞	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	7⅛	7½	7½	8⅞
17⅛	10⅜	1	Chrysler	4000	11⅛	11	11⅛	11½
52½	40	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	51	51	51	..
81	64	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	64	64	64	64½
17⅜	12	1	Columbia Gas	800	13⅛	13⅜	13½	13⅝
35⅜	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	300	30	29½	29½	30
6	4⅜	..	Comm Credit	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20⅛	19¼	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	2000	20	20	20	..
76½	72⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	75	75	75	..
24⅛	22¾	3	Comm Cred A	300	23½	23½	23½	23½
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	23⅜	23	23	23
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	97½	96⅝	96⅝	97½
12¼	9¾	.60	Comm Solvents	600	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
2⅛	2	..	Comwlth & So	2500	2½	2	2	2
50	30	6	Comwlth & Spf	300	34	34	34	34
8¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	..
4¼	1⅞	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	300	10	9¾	10	10¼
63¼	47	4	Consol Gas	4300	48⅞	47	47⅞	48⅝
5½	3	½	Consol Laundries	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
6½	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
⅜	⅜	..	Consol Textile	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
40¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	40	40	40	39⅞
42½	38¼	2	Cont Can	600	39½	39	39	39½
17¼	14¼	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	14½	14½	14½	14¼
2¾	1¾	..	Cont Motors	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
6¼	5¼	..	Cont Oil	1200	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
56⅜	49½	3	Corn Products	2000	51¼	50	50½	51¼
4¼	3½	..	Coty	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
19	14⅝	..	Crown Cork & S	400	18½	18⅛	18½	17⅞
23½	21	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21
11⅞	7½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
48⅝	33	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	33¼	33	33½	34⅝
2½	1⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
			—D—					
4⅞	1	..	Davison Chem	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
6	3	.60	Davega St	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
58¼	44½	6	Del & Hudson	500	47	48½	46½	47
27⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	400	23½	22⅞	22½	22⅜
28	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
15⅜	12½	1‡	Dome Mines	800	14¼	14	14⅛	14⅛
15⅝	12⅜	1.50¶	Dominion Stores	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	100	11¾	11¼	11½	11
8	7	..	Dresser A	400	7½	7½	7½	..
41½	34½	2	du Pont de Nem	3300	36½	36⅛	36¼	36½
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
14⅛	9¾	.50	eDurham Hos pf	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
			—E—					
61⅜	51¾	3	Eastman Kodak	600	55	54	54½	54½
6	4⅜	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
20⅞	14	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	500	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14½
1⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
7⅞	4⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	5	5	5	4¾
20⅝	12½	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	300	13½	12⅞	13½	13½
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	23½	23⅜	23	..
6⅛	6	..	Erie RR	100	5	5	5	..
			—F—					
14	10¾	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	12	11½	11½	..
4	3¼	..	Fashion Park pf	30	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅞
3½	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	300	3¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18⅜	15½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	15½	15½	15½	15¼
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼
8	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
26½	17¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½
2½	1½	..	Fox Film A	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	21
26⅜	20⅜	2	Freeport Texas	200	21½	21¼	21½	21
			—G—					
10	6⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	30	7	7	7	6⅝
16⅝	12⅜	.40	Gen Electric	2700	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	15⅛
27¾	22¾	2	Gen Foods	1800	23¼	22⅞	23	23⅛
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
9¼	6¾	.6c	Gen G & E cv pf	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
19⅛	11⅝	1	Gen Motors	7500	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
77¼	68¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	69⅝	69¼	69¾	70
3¾	2⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅜
20¼	14¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
1	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6	5	..	Glidden	200	5	5	5	5
16⅞	13¼	1.20	Gold Dust	400	13½	13½	13½	13½
6¼	4	..	Goodrich	700	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4¼
18⅜	10⅝	..	Goodyear	1400	12	12	12	12¼
46	27⅞	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	32	32	32	..
2½	1½	..	Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
6¼	4⅛	..	Grand Union	400	4½	4¼	4½	..
11⅞	7⅝	..	Great Nor pf	1000	9½	9	9	9¼
7	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
10¼	8	..	Great West Sug	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅜
90	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	10	86½	86½	86½	90
1¼	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
			—H—					
4¼	3⅞	..	Hall Printing	200	4	4	4	..
57¾	48½	5	Hershey Choc	100	48½	48½	48½	..
2½	1⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3¼	2⅜	..	Houston Oil new	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8⅞	5½	.40	Howe Sound	2600	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	7½
15¾	14⅜	2½	Hudson & Man	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
			—I—					
15⅛	11½	..	Ill Central	600	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
¾	½	..	Indian Motor	100	½	½	½	..
38⅝	26½	2	Indus Rayon	800	34¾	34¼	34½	35¼
31½	21	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	22⅝	22½	22½	23
7½	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
97½	85¼	6	Int Business M	200	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	87
4½	2⅜	.20	Int Carriers	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25¼	15⅜	.60	Int Harvester	2000	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
8⅜	7¼	..	Int Nickel	700	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
14¾	10	..	Int Silver	400	11⅝	11½	11⅝	10¼
			—J—					
40	28¼	..	Int Silver pf	40	28½	28	28	27½
41	32¼	2.80	Int Tel & Tel	1300	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¼
35	30	7	Int'sta DS pf xw	30	30	30	30	..
28⅛	25	3	Jewel Tea	300	26¼	26	26	26½
62	50	7	Johns Man pf	20	62	62	62	..
			—K—					
11	7¾	..	Kan C South	200	9	8¾	8¾	9
5⅜	4	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4	4	4	4
10½	8½	..	Kennecott Cop	1400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
10⅝	8	1	Kresge	1400	8	8	8	8
18¼	16¼	1	Kroger Groc & B	600	16⅛	16⅛	16¾	16⅝
			—L—					
47⅜	39¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	40	39⅛	39⅝	39⅝
6⅝	5⅜	..	Libbey-Owens-F	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
9¼	8½	.50	Link-Belt	300	9½	8½	9¼	8¾
14⅞	11¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	700	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13
21⅜	14½	3	Loew's Inc	700	14⅝	14½	14½	15
3½	2½	..	Loft Inc	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
27	21¾	2	Loose-Wiles Biso	100	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
19⅝	16⅜	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	17
32	21¼	..	Louisville & N	600	30⅝	27¾	27¾	29⅝
			—M—					
3	1	..	McCrory Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
23⅜	18⅜	1¼¶	McIntyre Porcu	1700	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
51¼	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	400	50⅜	49¾	49¾	50½
1	¾	..	McLellan Stores	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
35⅝	25½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	100	27	27	27	26¼
3¼	1½	..	Mandel Bros	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
10⅜	6	..	Man Elv mg	400	8¼	7½	8	8¼
11⅛	8¼	.80	Marine Mid	700	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
17½	14½	1.20	Mathieson Alkali	300	15¼	15	15¼	..
19	14¾	1.80	Met-Gldwyn pf	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	..
3	2	..	Miami Cop	300	2	2	2	2
8¾	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
19	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	100	16	16	16	16¼
7	4¼	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	6⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
10	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	1200	10	10	10	10
15	11	..	Montgom Ward	6000	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
25½	26¼	2	Morrell & Co	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
3¾	2	..	Murray Body	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—N—					
42⅜	31½	3	Nash Motors	400	14½	14¼	14½	14½
88	74	6	Nat Biscuit	400	34⅜	33⅝	34	33½
98	80¼	7	Nat Cash Reg	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
18¼	12½	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
15¼	10¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
22	17	.80	Nat Steel	1200	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
10⅜	6½	.60	Nat Tea	2000	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
21½	16⅜	..	NY Central	2500	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅜
17⅝	13	..	NY NH & H	800	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14½
30¾	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	100	24½	24½	24½	25
11½	7⅜	..	NY Ont & W	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
7	3¼	10	NY Shipbldg	700	3	4⅛	3¾	4¼
56	31	7	NY Shipbldg pf	370	56	54¾	54¾	55¾
101	93	6	NY Steam 6%	20	94½	94½	94½	95
21¼	17⅜	1.10e	Noranda M	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
125	114	8	Norfolk & West	200	121¾	120	120	120
31½	21⅝	10a	North American	400	23½	22⅞	23	23
7⅛	5⅛	..	No Am Aviation	100	5½	5½	5½	6⅛
17⅜	13	..	Northern Pacific	600	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
			—O—					
7½	5⅜	.50e	Ohio Oil	100	6	6	6	..
5¼	1⅜	..	Orpheum Circ pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
13⅜	10¼	1	Otis Elevator	800	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
10⅞	6½	..	Otis Steel pf	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
37	33½	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	36¼	36	36	35½
			—P—					
31¼	27½	2	Pacific Gas&El	800	27¾	27½	27½	27⅝
2½	2	..	Packard Motor	400	2½	2	3	2¼
12½	12	.80	Pan-Am Pet B	300	12½	12⅜	12½	..
2⅜	¾	..	Paramount Pub	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1½	¾	..	Part Utah	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
2¼	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
31½	27½	1	Penick & Ford	500	28⅜	28½	28½	..
27¾	23½	1.80	Penney (JC)	700	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	23¾
19¼	13¾	..	Pennsylvania RR	400	17⅜	17	17	17⅝
12⅜	8	..	Pere Marq ppf	50	8½	8¼	8¼	9
6⅜	4⅝	..	Petroleum	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
8⅜	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	600	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅞
4½	3	..	Phila & Reading	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
9½	7	1	Plymouth Oil	400	7¼	7	7	7⅜
7⅞	4½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	..	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	1⅜	1	1⅜	1⅛
4¼	3	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
20½	22⅜	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	23

WHEAT MARKET CONTINUES ON AN EVEN KEEL

News More Constructive Than Adverse—Prices Well Maintained

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—The wheat markets of the world, and especially the Chicago futures, maintained an even keel this week in spite of some extremely disheartening financial developments. At no time was wheat here much below the average of prices of the last few weeks.

Because of the stock decline resulting from the Michigan banking developments, prices were knocked off sharply for a time, but they came back quickly, the selling force expending itself easily on the setback.

Commission houses appear to have sufficient orders on the dips to absorb heavy selling that has been credited to mills. The latter were said to be selling Red Cross wheat to secure payment for transportation charges and processing costs.

There was also a feeling that some of the stabilization wheat was coming out on the bulges. The fear that advances would run into selling of this kind made bulls reluctant to follow the advances.

Constructive News

News strictly applicable to wheat conditions was more constructive than otherwise. In this country the reports from all sources indicate further loss to winter wheat as the result of unfavorable conditions. The dry areas West and Southwest have had no precipitation of consequence, and in some other sections there were spots that had little snow protection during the subzero cold snap.

The foreign markets have shown no big change. Australian shipments were heavy, but 30,949,000 bushels of the 6,583,000 bushels shipped went to the Orient. China this week bought Canadian and Argentine wheat as well as Australian. It now appears as though Australia would have little difficulty in disposing of its surplus.

Export Trade

A feature of the export trade has been the active buying of Manitoba wheat, sales being made to China, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, France and Belgium, as well as to northern Europe. Considerable of the Canadian wheat being sold is for opening of navigation shipment.

Much interest centers on the March 1 private estimates of farm reserves. Corn reserves undoubtedly will be heavy as the movement so far this winter was comparatively small.

Corn trade was dull until toward the end of the week, when active buying developed, and advanced prices rapidly. Prior to this advance the market was dragging close to the low levels for the year.

Export buying has been a big disappointment to the bulls, and with the new crop in Argentina nearing maturity, there is little hope of any big sales of our corn. On the other hand, country holders have been more willing to sell their corn, and larger receipts are expected.

REVENUE FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS HAVE MODERATE INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 11 were 501,320 cars, an increase of 18,128 above the preceding week but 60,215 below the corresponding week in 1932 and 219,369 under 1931.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of February 11 was 141,554 cars, a decrease of 10,752 below the preceding week and 43,443 below the corresponding week in 1932; merchandise less than car lot 154,052, decrease 7928 and 32,517; grain and grain products 21,461, decrease 3969 and 10,562; forest products 12,243, decrease 2041 and 7504; ore 2095, an increase of 714 but 758 below last year; coal 146,889, increase 40,672 and 35,973; coke 7297, increase 1730 and 1621; livestock 15,729, decrease 298 and 3025.

UTILITY EARNS $6.24 A SHARE ON STOCK

Commonwealth Edison Company reports for the calendar year 1932 net income after all deductions of $10,059,487, equal to $6.24 a share on the 1,611,421 shares of stock. This compares with net of $16,322,542 in 1931, equal to $10.57 a share.

Surplus at Dec. 31, 1932, amounted to $6,838,161, compared with $53,533,251 at the end of 1931. Charges to surplus totaled $46,695,089, of which the principal item was $30,000,000 for investment reserve.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
520 Am T&T	103	101	101¾	101⅝
380 Amoskeag	1¾	1½	1½	..
5 Big Sanf	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
20 Bos El	68½	68¼	68¼	68½
53 B&M A sta	10¼	10	10	..
250 E G&Fuel	5½	5	5	..
14 E G&F pf	58¼	58¼	58½	60
25 E G&F prpf	65½	65½	65¾	65¾
55 Edison Elec	160	159	159½	161
100 Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	6
15 Gen Capital	18	18	18	18
5 Libby McN	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
68 Loew's Thea	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
6 Mergenthal	15¾	15¼	15¼	16
20 Mohawk	12½	12½	12½	..
65 Nash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
36 NE Tel	89	87½	87½	89
525 No Butte	.30	.25	.25	.25
13 Pac Mills	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
200 Shawmut	7	7	7	..
232 Stone Web	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
48 Swift & Co	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼
40 Torrington	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
292 Uni Shoe	38	37½	37½	37½
208 Uni Shoe pf	31½	31	31	31
200 Uni Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Analyst index of wholesale commodity prices lost two-tenths of a point in the week ended Feb. 14, standing at 81. Losses in steers, hogs and gasoline were largely responsible for the decline, offset in part by higher meat prices.

RAW SILK CARGOES LISTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Twenty-three ships with raw silk cargoes will dock at west coast ports in March, says the Silk Association of America, Inc. Eleven will land at San Francisco, five at Los Angeles, four at Vancouver and three at Seattle.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	62⅛	62⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33½	33
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25⅝	25⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12¼	12
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	77½	77½
Amer Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32¼	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	55⅝	55⅝
Amer Inter 5½s '49	73¼	73¼
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	67	67
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	105⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105⅝	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	103¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106½	106⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90¼	90¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	62	62
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	72¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	91
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	78	78
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	20⅝	20⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73¾	73
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	53½	53½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	52½	52
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	74	74
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	73	72½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	65¼	65
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30½	29¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	41½	41
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	65	64¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	86⅝	86½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40¾	40
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45⅞	45⅝
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	73	72⅜
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	95½	95½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	89¾	89¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	85½	85½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	9½	9½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	66½	66½
Boston & NY 4s '55	58	58
Bklyn City 1st 5s '41	74	74
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106⅛	106⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90¾	90
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83⅞	83⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110	110
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106	106
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105	105
Buff R & P 4½s '57	40¼	40¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	43	43
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	92	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81⅝	81⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	81¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	85⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	97	96⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	99½	99
Can Pacific deb 4s	56¾	56¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65⅞	65¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	64⅝	64⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	82½	82½
Can Pacific 5s '54	71	71
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	79¼	79¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	11½	11½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77¾	77
Cen Pacific 5s '60	57	57
Certainteed 5½s '48	34½	34½
Ches Corp 5s '47	70¼	69¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99½	99½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104⅞	104⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	88	88
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97	96⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10	..
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	31½	30¾
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	15	14
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¾	4½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	11⅛	10¾
Chicago & Nw deb 4s '33	64	63½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	40½	40½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	18	18
Chicago Rl&P gen 4s '88	63⅝	62
Chicago Rl&P rfg 4s '34	23½	23½
Chicago Rl&P 4½s cv '60	11½	11½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	24	24
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112½	112½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	68½	68½
Cin Ham & Day 4½s	88½	88½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	98¾	98¾
Cin Un Terminal 5s B 2020	102⅝	102⅝
Cin Un Terminal 5s C 2020	102¼	102
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	44⅝	44½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	64¾	64¾
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	44	44
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81½	81½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	100	100
Com Credit Co 6s '34	101	101
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103½	103½
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	97¾
Con Gas 5s '57	101	100½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	105
Container Corp 6s '46	42	42
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	89½	89
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	19¾	19¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77¼	77½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88½	88½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101¾	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	31	30⅜
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	33	33
Den & Rio G We 5s '55	12	12
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	14½	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	92¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '52	98	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	12	12
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	82
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104	103⅞
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	40	40
Erie RR ref 5s '67	26¼	25
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	47¼	46
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26	24¾
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	63	62½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80¼	80¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Goodrich 6s '47	39½	39
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	70	70
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78½	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	99	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	41	40½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	53½	53
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	85
Humble Oil 5s '37	103⅛	103
Ill Central 4¾s '66	36	35
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43½	43½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46¼	44
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	34¼	33¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	53	52
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	61	61
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	20½	20½
Int Paper 6s '55	13	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	26	25
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	31¼	30¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28¼	27
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	2	2
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	52½	52½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102¾	102¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	52⅝	52½
Kan City Trm 1st 4s '60	91	90½
Kings Co El 4s '49	76¼	76
Kresge FoFoundation 6s '36	54	54
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	63¼	63⅛
Lake Shore 6s '31	66	66
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	26½	26
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	104
L&N uni 4s '40	87⅝	86
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	67¼	67
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	74	73
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	66	65
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	31½	31
Metro Edison 4½s '68	87¼	87¼
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	95¼	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75	75
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	33	33
Min St L & SBM 5s gtd	35	35
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	10	10
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82	82
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63½	63½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	71	71
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9½	9½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22¼	22¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22¼	20
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21	20
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22¼	20¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8½
Montana Central 5s	92	92
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	54
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81	80¼
Nat R R Co of Mex 4s '51 A	1⅝	1⅝
Nat Steel 5s '56	77¼	77¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91½	91
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	55	55
NYC&HR then 3½s '97	77	77
NYCGHR deb 4s '34	67⅞	67½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	41½	41
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	42¼	41
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	44½	44
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15	15
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18¼	18¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	10¼	10
NY Dock Co 5s '38	31½	31½
NY Edison 5s C '51	106½	106½
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	56	56
NY NH&H pc deb 4s '56	56	56
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59½	57½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	49½	48¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59¼	59½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	38	38
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100	99
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104⅝	104⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	42¾	42⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	68¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅜	98
Norf & W div 4s '44	100¼	100
North Am Co 5s '61	80½	80½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	75	75
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103	102¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¼	83¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73	73
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅜	101⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅝	105½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	46	46
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	100½	100½
Oni Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	98½	98½
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '48	93¼	93¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83½	83½
Otis Steel 6s '41	19	19
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105	105
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	105½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	31	31
Paramount Puxlix 5½s '50	10½	10¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	87½	87¼
Penn Pow & Lt 5½s '81	90¼	90
Penn Railroad 4s '43	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69½	68¾
Penn Railroad 4½s gen	84	83¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	78¾	78½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84¾	84¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	92	91¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Penn Railroad 6½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	111½	111½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	36	34½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	70½	70½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84	83½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	59	58½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	39	38¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	30¾	30¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103½	103½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '40	98½	98½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	94	94
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	36	36
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	100	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23½	23
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98¾	98½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	103¼
Pure Oil 5½s '60	72	72
Purity Baking 5s '48	62	63
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83⅞	85½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	90¾	90
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	35	35
Rochester Gas 5s	101	101½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	30½	30
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	47	46
St Louis & SF 4s A '50 ct	11¾	11¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	11½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	8¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	13	13
St Louis & SF 4½s '78 ct sta	8½	8½
St Louis SW rfg	19½	19¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	99
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3¾	3¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	76¾
Shell Union 5s '47	74	73½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	73	72¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100⅞	100⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38¾	38¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	95½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99½	98½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	103½	103½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	103¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	78	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	44	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	44	43
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	65	63½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19¼	19
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60¼	58⅛
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22¾	22½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	25⅝	24
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¾	99¼
Studebaker 6s '42	36½	35¼
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	109¾	109¾
Tenn Coal	102½	102½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90	89¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	30½	30½
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	101	101
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	63	64¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	86⅝	86¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	51	51
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	52	51
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	50	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40¾	40¾
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	23½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '38 sw	34	34
Union El Ld P 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	80½	80¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88¾	88¼
United Biscuit 6s '42	98¼	98¼
United Sty St Louis 4s '34	20	19½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	34½	34
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69⅝	69
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	21	20½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25⅛	25
Vanadium 5s '41	46⅛	46
Virginia El & P 5½s	103¼	103¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94¼	94⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102	101⅞
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	60	60
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6¾	6¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7¾	7¾
Walworth 6s '45	15½	15½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	18	17½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	19	19
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	17	17
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	96¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	62¼	61¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64½	64½
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	85¼	85¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	25⅝	25⅝
Western Union 5s '51	48½	48
Western Union 6½s '36	59¼	58½
Western Union 5s '60	47	47
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	31	31
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	44½	39
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	9	9
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	55	55
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	55¾	56

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb18	Last Feb17
3½s '47	102.8	101.22	101.22	102.8
1st 4¼s '47	102.14	102.8	102.8	102.9
4¼s '38	102.30	102.24	102.29	102.31
4th 4¼s reg	103.24	102.24	102.24	..
US 3½s '43 June	101.13	101.13	101.13	..
US 3s '55	97.4	96.30	97.7	97.5
US 3¼s '49	99.5	98.28	99.2	99.4
US 3½s '43 March	101.31	101.18	101.31	102.00
US 3½s '43 June	101.20	101.18	101.20	101.27
US 3½s '47	101.14	101.12	101.14	101.19
US 3½s '56	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.9
US 4s '54	105.20	105.13	105.20	105.16
US 4¼s '52	109.12	109.4	109.4	109.6
US 3½s '47	101.8	101.8	101.8	..

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	14¼	14¼	14¼
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	96	96	96
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½	9½	9½
Antioquia III 7s '57	8	8	8
Antwerp 5s '58	82	82	82
Argentine Gov 6s '62	40	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	42¼	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43½	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	42½	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42½	42¼	42⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42½	42¼	42¼
Australia 4½s '56	71⅝	71	71
Australia 5s '55	75	74¾	74¾
Australia 5s '57	76	75¼	75¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60¼	60¼	60¼
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	58	58	58
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	91	91
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	59½	58½	58½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94¼	94¼	94¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100¼	100¼
Belgium (King) 7s '50	104⅜	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	103⅜	103⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	42	42	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	57	57	57
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '56	50	50	50
Berlin Elec 6s '55	53	53	53
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	22½	22½	22½
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	22	22	22
Brasil (US) 8s '41	21¼	21¼	21¼
Brisbane 5s '58	67	67	67
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	27⅝	27⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	30	30	30
Canada (Dom) 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98	98	98⅛
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	14½	14	14
Canca Valley 7½s '46	11½	11½	11½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	10¾	10¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7¾	7½	7½
Chile (Rep, ds '61 Sept	8¾	8¼	8¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7¾	7¾	7¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	43	43	43
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33¼	33	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	32¾	32¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	62¼	62	62
Cuba (Rep) 6s ('14) '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½	74½	74½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37¼	37¼	37¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13	13	13
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	60½	60½	60½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73¾	73¾	73¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79	78	78
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	83¼	83½	83½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	41	41	41
Duke Price Power 6s '66	80½	80½	80½
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	97¾	97¼	97¼
Finland 5½s '58	61	60	60
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67	67	67
Finnish A 6½s '54	61	61	61
Finnish B 6½s '54	61	61	61
Frankfort 6½s '53	36¾	36¾	36¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	122	122	122
French (Rep) 7½s '41	136¼	135	135
German 7s '49	78½	78	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	66	65½	65½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54¾	53¾	53¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	61	61	61
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	45	45	45
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	67½	67½	67½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41¼	41¼	41¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	55⅝	55	55
Good Hope I&S'W 7s '45	56¼	56	56
Greek 6s '68	18	17½	17½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	72	72	72
Hamburg 6s '40	47	47	47
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	42	42	42
Helsingfors 6½s '60	61	61	61
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	36¾	36¾	36¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	27½	27½	27½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	46½	46½	46½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51	98½	98½	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	14¼	14¼	14¼
Jap (

EDUCATIONAL

To Liberalize College Entrance

Experiment May Affect Whole Educational System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOME 200 colleges in the United States have agreed to designate between 20 and 30 private and public high schools as experimental centers for the next eight years. According to the plan, the participating colleges agree to accept students from these experimental schools "without regard to the course and unit requirements now generally in force for all students, and without further examination."

This nation-wide experiment is an outgrowth of the commission on the relation of school and college appointed by the Progressive Education Association two years ago and now backed by funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Suspension of the traditional entrance requirements by such a large number of colleges for the coöperating schools is a recognition of the difficulty which preparatory schools have been under in the important task of improving secondary education. The underlying ideas in the plan for improving education are many.

Not to Be a Quest for Credits

"We are trying to develop students who regard education as an enduring quest for meanings rather than credit accumulation; who desire to investigate, to follow the leadings of a subject, to explore new fields of thought," the commission writes.

The experimental schools will try to provide more fully than the present organization permits for a greater mastery in learning and for more continuity in learning. This means the elimination of brief courses. For example, chemistry may include biological, geological, or astronomical implications; and history courses will consider other cultures such as those of South America and Asia as well as Europe and the United States.

Students will be encouraged to develop creative abilities and independent thinking through being given opportunities for tinkering, inventing, and constructing in the various shops and laboratories in conjunction with their regular studies.

At the same time it is aimed to give students a clearer understanding of the problems of our civilization and to develop a sense of social responsibility. This will place a larger emphasis upon student participation in community life, field trips to study industrial processes, housing conditions, the machinery of government, and so on.

To Break Down Boundaries

Other aims include unifying the subjects so as to break down the boundaries between such subjects as history, geography, and economics; the addition of desirable new materials from such fields as economics, sociology, and psychology, not hitherto included in high school courses; a greater emphasis upon individual guidance and adjustment of the school program to individual needs; and improved training of teachers of high quality.

While all of these aims are being worked on in varying degrees by numerous educators throughout the country, this large-scale coöperation of the colleges is expected to give tremendous impetus to these movements by granting freer rein, under a comprehensive plan of checking the results as they progress. Those interested in the plan believe that the experiment will have far-reaching effect upon our whole educational system.

The names of the colleges and schools participating, and the detailed plans of each school will not be announced until spring, but there will probably be three different philosophies under observation. One group of schools will proceed on the assumption that the best preparation for life is a thorough study of the past, leading up to the present. Some schools will work on the fascinating challenge of emphasizing modern problems and using history only as it sheds light on the present. Other variations will be a sort of middle ground.

It will be possible for a student to enter one of these colleges without Latin, or without modern language, or even without science, for example. Instead, the student will be expected to possess the necessary general intelligence, to have serious interests and purposes, and a demonstrated ability to work successfully in one or more fields in which the college offers instruction. Admission will also be based upon the student's activities in school and his achievement as shown by scholastic aptitude tests and diagnostic tests given by the schools during his school course in lieu of entrance examinations.

Begin Next September

Beginning September, 1933, the schools are to be given three years in which to prepare their revised curricula and five more years for the conduct of the experiment. The first class to enter college will be in the fall of 1936.

For the actual control of the plan, a directing committee has been appointed, empowered to select the schools and to approve their curricula, check the results, and so forth. The schools selected must be large enough to send representative groups to college each year, sufficiently well staffed to assure that a sound program will be developed, must have the sympathetic support of their patrons and boards of education or other authorities so as to insure their continuance and support, and must have adequate financial backing to assure the quality of the job.

Some insight of the type of colleges and schools coöperating may be gleaned from the membership of the directing committee which includes: Mr. Wilford Aiken, John Burroughs School, St. Louis, chairman; Mr. Willard W. Beatty, superintendent of schools, Bronxville, N. Y.; Dr. Boyd H. Bode, Ohio State University; Dean Carl C. Brigham, Princeton; Mr. Burton P. Fowler, director of Tower Hill School; Mr. Will French, associate superintendent of schools, Tulsa, Okla.; Dean H. E. Hawks, Columbia University; Prof. J. B. Johnston, University of Minnesota; Dean Max McConn, Lehigh University; Dr. Jesse Newlon, director of the Lincoln School; President Marion E. Park, Bryn Mawr College; Dr. Eugene R. Smith, director of Beaver Country Day School, and Dr. John A. Lester, the Hill School.

G. A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Deanwood School in Its Homelike Setting at Morristown, N. J. Right—A Member of the School Holding Oscar, the Duck. Lower Left—Scene of a Washington Pageant at Deanwood. Right—Sunday School Out of Doors at the School Camp.

The How and Why of English

Our Living Language Series—1

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO YOU write *shinning* or *shining? ropped* or *roped?* Is it *fileing, filling,* or *filing?* Do you keep the *e* in management? Then why don't you keep it in *usable?* Is it *chargeable* or *chargable?* Why?

These are only a few of the many questions that confront the average English-speaking person when he attempts to write his language. The 50 lessons in this miniature course in English, "Our Living Language," give something of the "how" and the "why" of our speaking and writing. We are not offering a learned treatise or a profound exposition of phonetics. We are presenting a simple, forthright, immediately effective method whereby the student can teach himself, first, to write words, and, through this knowledge of written English, can learn to develop better expression of ideas. The course deals not with rows of lifeless words as in old-fashioned spelling books but with living expressions of ideas—related and interrelated as all things usable must be.

For example, we shall come to understand the method of forming such derivatives as those in *ing* and *ed,* by showing how the need for such method arose in the early years of the language, and by showing how a simple test may be applied to determine whether or not the consonant is doubled or the *e* retained.

The endings *able* and *ible,* sounding exactly alike, are sometimes confusing to the student. Later in the course, a simple method will be given for distinguishing between them. Likewise, the endings *ent, ant, al, ize,* and the common prefixes will be given, with a method for their recognition and association in common words. Through the gradual building of one lesson upon another, you will develop an ability to sense the values of letters in word building, gaining a quickened interest in speaking good English and speaking it well.

The Early Days

The history of the English language is the history of the race. And when we say "the history of the English language," we imply more than the phrase itself says: for English has been drawn from every language on the globe.

In considering the derivations—the "family histories"—of English words, let us, however, go back only to the early Anglo-Saxon speech, which is most truly ours. (The Latin influence, which is so very strong in our language, came later, and will be discussed later.)

The Anglo-Saxon language is Teutonic in origin. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came over to Britain in the fifth century, and they either drove out the native Celts, or mingled with them as superiors. The Anglo-Saxon language was spare and crude; but since the Anglo-Saxons were conquerors, their language overruled that of the natives to a great extent. However, intermarriage naturally led to the exchange of phrases among the peoples involved. The native British language therefore contributed many household words, such as clout, darn, pillow, mop, cradle, and others. The Anglo-Saxon language also accepted the Celtic names for the rivers, mountains, lakes, and hills of Britain.

NEXT WEEK—Enter the Word "To."

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Aids for the Tiny Musician

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN under or over six enjoy a keyboard game requiring only the simplest equipment. Mothers who know little of music can play it with the wee beginners. If no piano is available, the entire staff can be learned on a paper keyboard chart sold at music stores. Heavy red paper is cut to fit over the three black keys, one card for each group on the piano. Green paper cards are cut to cover the two black key groups.

Then the lines and spaces on the staff are considered in their proper relation to the red or green groups. Hopscotch is played by playing the lines and skipping the spaces and vice-versa and many other ideas work themselves out from day to day. The entire staff is learned with ease and accuracy.

One little girl of four was given 15 minutes of music a day. Each morning when she arrived at the studio she found a letter addressed to her and her doll. As the teacher read aloud the letter, the day's lesson unfolded and was worked out at the piano and blackboard. In order to make things clear to a child who knew neither letters nor her numbers, new terms were sought for the old symbols.

Quarter notes, eighth notes and half notes were referred to as "walking notes, running notes and crawling notes." Later the real names were linked to the make-believe terms. It was found that first, second, third, etc., meant nothing to the child but Line One, Space One, and so on were perfectly intelligible, from the very first. The habits of industry and attention which were formed in these early piano lessons have manifested themselves in all the child's regular school work.

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Switzerland

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The object of the school is to help each child to think intelligently. Unfoldment of good is its aim. Small classes and individual teaching give opportunity for interesting application of newly discovered abilities and interests. The school atmosphere is one of joy and helpfulness. — We advertise only in "The Christian Science Monitor"
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Secretary's Office: Neuengasse 28

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to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

A Superintendent Wishes

I WISH I knew how to tell folks how much I appreciate them, how much they are helping me, and how much I realize the value of the contributions they are making to the lives of the children, in spite of the daily handicaps of pressing duties.

I wish I could extend a hand of helpfulness, a word of advice, a greeting of cheer to my fellow-workers that would be an accurate expression of my desire to meet their needs.

I wish I were capable of seeing the whole picture when I observe the tiniest facet in a course or subject, a method of teaching or a classroom activity. Learning tells me to seek the relationships, the backgrounds, and the intentions, before drawing any inference or conclusion. My professional responsibility demands that I do it.

I wish that I could unfailingly see the pupil through the murky fog that arises from the machinery of administration, routine organization, and regulation.

I wish that I had the ability to acquire an unvaryingly sympathetic understanding of the professional motives, and plans, and strivings of all my associates.

I wish that I might always give evidence of a plastic, youthful point of view, of growth in understanding of youth, of adults and of the world about us.

I wish—but the poet said, "A man's reach must exceed his grasp. Else what's a heaven for?" Hence I must keep on wishing and striving to travel ahead. Will you wish and travel with me?

Helped Into Becoming Normal

Homelike School for Child With Special Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Morristown, N. J.

DEANWOOD is a school that undertakes to correct the child having a mental or physical difficulty. It holds to the ideal that abnormal conditions and traits may be changed into the normal by education. Its aim is to express the truth of George Herbert Palmer's statement: "Teaching may be defined as the awakening of another's mind, and the training of its faculties to a normal self-activity."

The mistake usually made with respect to the abnormal or subnormal child is that his problem is a permanent one and that he should be kept in a separate or isolated life-activity, such as manual work and a low strata of service. The Deanwood plan has proved that every child is suited to normal activity, if corrected by normal instruction in the home, at play and in school.

The success of this plan is due to individual attention given to each child. In every case the whole process of unfoldment is most interesting.

Urged to tell of their child's foibles parents invariably stress homesickness, but there has never been a homesick child at Deanwood. The teachers take great care to let a child grow gently into the new surroundings. If a child has slept in his parents' room the principal keeps the little one with her. One child of four remained there 18 months. If a child is accustomed to taking a toy to bed, instead of breaking the habit in rigid discipline he is allowed to tuck it under his pillow.

Done Gradually

Adjustment of this school-home environment is brought about gradually. To parents who insist that their child "hates school" it is shown that the dislike is often due to fear on the part of the parent that his child cannot achieve. Unconsciously this absorbed fear holds back the child. When it is dispelled in the parent, the child, no longer hesitant, is likely to awaken to a new freedom, and to find that there is fun in school work. Because one boy feared even the mention of study he was kept from class until he pleaded to go to assembly and class. At first he was only an auditor, but soon volunteered answers and gradually merged into the regular work of the school.

In deportment, mathematics and play there are four fundamental objectives at Deanwood classed as habits, skill, attitudes and ideals. Each child is taught the habit of dressing himself, skill in putting on his clothes, the right attitude toward dressing, to be willing, prompt and neat, and taught the ideal toward which he is working, that of being wholesomely attractive in one's appearance.

Deanwood's teachers are specially trained to meet all emergencies. They are not handicapped by problems, always emphasizing the progress made. This is due largely to the fact that the teachers are continually studying and growing while in service, aided by a specialist in education, a privilege only a few schools have. The supervision of the study-program for each individual child is in the hands of this specialist.

Eleven Studies

A course of eleven studies has been evolved by the staff. Practical as well as theoretical methods are applied in every way. For instance arithmetic comes out of the children's shopping tours. They use their own money and keep an "expense account." The eleven studies, distributed in eight "forms," are English, spelling, arithmetic, social studies, nature study, home making, hand work, writing, typewriting, music and dramatics. Special attention is directed to phonetics and diction so that words will be intelligible and meaningful.

A helpful idea at Deanwood is the substitution of the word "form" for the word grade. Thus no child can feel that he is behind or ahead of another. Age makes no difference. A child is in a certain form because it happens to be the normal one at the time. He is thus "formed" for progress and cannot be graded or degraded. Individual monthly cards are kept so that parents always have access to the complete experience of their child, and monthly books, containing daily informal notations, tabulate objective instead of subjective observation, so that an intelligent record of growth is revealed.

The Dalton Plan, now widely used in the United States, is the basis for most of the Deanwood system. This permits a great amount of freedom to the pupil. Individual and extensive group activity is stressed in order to develop a broad social sense; one interesting group activity being the making of motion pictures. These are created and acted with the help of the teachers who share in making the "props" and costumes.

The studies are taught mainly by the laboratory method, greater emphasis being laid on the habits of the work than on the matter learned. Another strong point is that the child is made a recorder of his own progress. Herein old-time fearfulness is removed because examinations are regarded as unimportant. In visiting a room shared by two children, aged 12 and 14, we found a "mutual-agreement-book" containing a daily record of the valuation of each other's conduct, consideration, neatness and promptness, told with honesty and loving kindness.

Hominess Necessary

Deanwood constantly stresses the importance of environment. Homelike atmosphere is considered essential. The children have constant accessibility to the teachers and principals, and a warm relationship exists between them. Expert guidance is possible at all times night and day. When the children are ready for bed a teacher goes over each child's experiences of the day and points out where he has done well and where further improvement is needed. Hominess is stressed in the dining rooms. Instead of heavy unbreakable dishes, and so forth, which are usually believed necessary with problem children. Deanwood has lovely linen, china, silver and floral decorations. The size of each child is considered and chairs are provided to fit. During the meals interesting conversations are based on daily news from the Monitor, which is taken to the dining room. Because of these discussions the children look forward to meal time with eagerness often more interested in the news than in the food.

The children are encouraged to have pets. They have a fine assortment of cats, dogs fish and in the spring an army of frogs in the old horse trough which has been converted into a pool of water lilies. The frogs are so tame that the children can stroke their heads as they do their less sensitive pets. A popular companion is Oscar, the large white duck who greets visitors and follows the children over the lawns. We were told that recently "Oscar laid some wonderful eggs!"

The radio guides the children to the latest news and best concerts. They enjoy the Damrosch programs, hear the best playlets and listen to constructively patriotic and important events such as the travels of explorers and aviators, and greetings to representatives of foreign nations.

Something That Does Not Fail

The great problem is that of discipline. However, Deanwood has found that constructive reasoning never fails to bring satisfactory results. The important point is to make corrections at the right moment, otherwise the pupil may mistake corrections for punishment instead of loving admonition. In the case of a disobedient boy the principal, sensing the needed opportunity for self-correction without admonition, placed him at her window in view of the garden. He soon quieted himself and began to hum a song. Through two periods he watched the garden and finally eagerly asked to be allowed to return to class. This sympathetic self-correction, in self-seen disobedience, was rewarded for the lad was never disobedient again. It is from the old method of reward and punishment that Deanwood tries to explain that real discipline is a high, right attitude that eliminates punishment. The child must be given the opportunity for self-discipline. This method uplifts and will cause a child to "grow into a harmonious, responsible being, able and willing to lend himself consciously to coöperation with his fellows for their common benefit."

Outdoor games are possible almost without interruption because of the temperate weather, and the children enjoy the vast woods and gardens. Individual gardens of flowers and vegetables are cared for with great pride.

On the school grounds are the games, tennis, croquet, hand and basketball, a high-slide, swings, hanging and swinging rings and ring-tennis. Deanwood claims normal games necessary to acquaint the children with the habits of their friends with whom they associate when they leave.

The Social Side

A social program is carried out in costume parties and games, many being planned on historical subjects at holiday time. A motion picture machine shows the "movies" which the children themselves create. Lectures, picnics and investigation trips lead to near-by states and the children watch the construction of roads, dams and bridges. They write stories about mechanical developments, and they learn to recognize the artistic and beautiful as well as the useful.

Maintained by two principals, Miss Isabelle Frances Miller and Miss Helen Charlotte Bradley, Deanwood has for its basic mental and physical ideal that only normalcy in daily thinking and living will bring the problem child to an accredited normal condition. They are successful in destroying old ideas of segregation. Normal living is presented until the children become as one with it. Remarkable results have crowned the consecrated work of the teachers.

GRETCHEN DICK.

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The Parent

Improving Dinner Talk

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Friends:

A person who is engaged in interesting and absorbing work receives pleasure and profit from hearing of the solving of problems and the experiences of those who are engaged in the same occupation. That is why, being the parent of five children (two in a university), I am interested in this column. Perhaps a recent experience in our family will be a help to some parents who are faced with a similar problem.

Last autumn we found that the conversation at the evening meal was becoming decidedly depressing. The good cheer to which we were accustomed seemed to have fled. Discussion of unpleasant happenings at school, the day's worries and gossip crept in until the general gloom and the snappy remarks of the children became most unpleasant. The parents decided that something must be done and the following plan was carried out successfully.

Each member of the family was required to come to the table prepared to discuss intelligently something read from The Christian Science Monitor. The ages of the children at home are 18, 12 and 9, so a variety of topics were chosen. At first there was sometimes a last-minute scanning to get a topic, but as the interest grew, more time was spent. The youngest often wanted at first to tell a joke from "In Lighter Vein" but that had to come after his topic. When they had guests, the guests also were asked to contribute and while there was sometimes much giggling and hasty searches for an "easy" topic, they seemed to enjoy taking part.

The family's interest in the discussions continued to grow and the conversation became informative, pleasant and cheerful.

(Mrs.) K. W. K.

Teaching the Joy of Giving

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have received so much help from reading the Parent Column in the Monitor that I should like to share a little of my experience. While I am not a parent, I have had the care of two little girls all their lives. One is now nearly six and one is four.

A few weeks before her second Christmas, when she was a year and a half old, we had the older girl go through her toys with us to pick out some to share with "little boys and girls who had none." She insisted on giving away all she had except one small rubber doll which she played with joyously until Christmas.

Each year since then she has done the same thing, although the grown-ups save a few of the newer toys.

As soon as the younger one could walk she was included in the joy of giving until now one of their happiest days is when they go through their toys to share with others who are less fortunate. They also have the joy of sharing the clothes they have outgrown with those who seem to be in need.

I sometimes hear mothers complaining that their children are selfish and will not give a toy away. I wonder if those mothers realize it is only because they have not been taught the joy of giving.

Our children learned the joy of giving before they learned the joy of receiving and consequently the joy of giving is really greater.

Hoping this may help some others as I have been helped, I am sincerely

(Miss) F. M. K.

Living in a Big World

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dear Parent Column:

Perhaps the following account of one father's purchase and the results therefrom will offer a helpful suggestion to other parents. When this father bought a good big world globe for his home, he did not foresee the outcome. He bought it casually, thinking to consult it occasionally and that possibly his two boys might make some use of it in their studies. That the globe's geographical help would come through the boys' interest in athletics, sports and games did not occur to their father until he saw them trying to locate a flying field on the golbe.

After this the globe became the setting for all sorts of contests in connection with the daily reports of games and sports. The boys constantly get excellent ideas of locations. During the Olympic Games held last season in Los Angeles, Calif., the globe was of inestimable help. The boys located the home countries of the contestants and became more interested in nationalities as they learned of them. Interest was aroused also in the origin of the Olympics, the emblems and the meanings of the ceremonies. Many kindred educational subjects have followed these tracings and now consulting the globe has become a fixed and helpful habit of these lively boys.

(Mrs.) G. S. M.

P. T. A. Studies School Dollar

An outstanding example of a civic project undertaken by a parent-teacher group is the study of local taxation sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Council, Marinette, Wisconsin. This tax study is perhaps the most comprehensive ever undertaken by a parent-teacher group in the State, and its leadership will stand out as an example for others to follow. It was undertaken for the primary purposes of informing the public concerning the expenditure of revenues derived from taxes. A thorough study of school finance problems, and the educational system of Marinette was made by parent-teacher associations in the city.

Superintendent C. E. Hulten had the task of explaining the financial problems centering around the topic of the Marinette municipal dollar and the school dollar—where each comes from and how it is spent. Data was compiled and speakers were sent to P. T. A. meetings to discuss various phases of the problems and to answer questions asked by parents and taxpayers. Special teachers outlined their plans of work and heads of departments presented the objectives of such departments, and in general acquainted the citizens with the conduct of their school system.

This program of education to enable citizens to inform themselves on the subject of taxation, especially as it affects public schools, will be continued as a part of the special activities of the parent-teacher associations of Marinette.

Five-Five-Three Plan for China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canton, China

The independent government of South China, known as the Southwest Political Council, has adopted a system of year-round education for the first time in China. Both winter and summer holidays have been abolished.

By the new system, students will spend only five years in primary schools, five years in middle schools and three years in colleges and universities. Thirteen years will carry a student through formal education, unless he desires professional training.

In all branches of education, the school year will be divided into four terms instead of two, as before, and there will be one week's holiday at the end of each term. Under the previous system, which prevails elsewhere in China, pupils in lower schools devoted 40 weeks to study, and in higher schools 36 weeks.

Chow Lu, chairman of the Educational Reform Commission, who drafted the new system of education, declares that it is best suited to Chinese needs. Chinese students cannot afford to waste so much time on formal education, he said, and long holidays are a luxury they can ill afford.

Climatic conditions are such that it will not be too much of a strain on students to spend the entire year in school, he argued, and they can thus save several years, at the same time getting a full education.

It is not yet clear whether mission schools, important in the south as in other parts of China, will decide to adhere to the new system or not.

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CHURCH DESIGNS EVIDENCE TREND TO SIMPLICITY

Conference Delegates Find Definite Improvement in Architecture

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Church architecture in America is expressing more spirituality than ever before, and the trend is definitely toward greater simplicity and dignity, it was agreed by religious and architectural authorities attending the Sixth North American Conference on Church Architecture here, concluding today.

Summing up the views expressed by members of the conference, Mr. Graham Patterson, publisher of the Christian Herald, which is sponsoring the conference, said it was their opinion that more genuinely fine churches had been built during the last decade than during the preceding century.

Many of the newer churches, Mr. Patterson said, have been influenced by the dignified design chosen for Christian Science churches. During the past six years the designs of several churches of this denomination received prizes in the annual architectural contest sponsored by the Christian Herald in connection with the conference, and this year Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, was chosen one of a group of outstanding churches to be visited by members of the conference.

When the church architecture conference was inaugurated six years ago, Mr. Patterson said, it was found that out of the 180,000 churches in the United States about 40,000 were in one way or another unsuited to religious worship, and that since then the movement had accomplished a great deal in improving these conditions.

To Christ Church, at Winnetka, Ill., designed by the firm of Johnck & Ehmann, Chicago, was awarded first place in the group of small churches; Gary Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Wheaton, Ill., designed by the firm of Childs & Smith, took first honors in the second group, and the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Erie, Penna., designed by Mr. William E. Foster, took first place in the larger group.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

The Boston Society of Water Color Painters is holding its forty-fourth exhibition at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Names old and new appear upon the list. In the ensemble the exhibition looks pretty much like those of the past. Gradually leaders like Mr. Frank Benson have developed followers who have acknowledged style and subject from their teacher to a point where the pictures seem to come all from the same hand.

The general mood which prevails is quiet, impassive. These aquarellists are not interested in radical ways or novel subjects. The only change one may observe is in the improvement of their accepted styles. This improvement is evident. It may be noted in a greater integration of material, in an ability to say a good deal more in far fewer strokes, in a cleaner, more articulate brushwork. The muddiness and thickness prevalent in work by water colorists of three decades ago have disappeared altogether. The average is very high, and this is a heartening indication.

Guild of Boston Artists

Portraits by Mrs. Marie Danforth Page are to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. Mrs. Page is one of the few painters who can make likenesses of people in a cheerful, pleasing vein. One suspects from the portraits that it is agreeable for the model to sit for her.

The display includes portraits of prominent personages, including Dr. Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College. There are portrayals of children made with particular understanding of childlike traits. When Mrs. Page depicts the mother-and-child subject she may lean somewhat toward the sentimental, enhancing her models with warm pinkish lights.

Mrs. Page's style varies; it leans sometimes toward illusory characterization, sometimes toward the rendering of the realistic presence. Different personalities affect the artist differently, and it is fortunate she can, in turn, adapt her methods to the differences.

A portrayal called "The Rehearsal," in which the Boston Symphony Orchestra is seen at rehearsal, is very skillfully done. D. A.

Horseless Carriages May Enter Islesboro

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 18 (AP)—The little town of Islesboro, situated in Penebscot Bay, 10 miles southeast of Belfast, probably will hear the honk of an automobile horn this summer for the first time since 1913. The House of Representatives has accepted an "ought to pass" report of its committee lifting the 20 years' ban which has kept the island community free from horseless carriages.

Islesboro's population of approximately 700 persons is augmented by a large group of out-of-staters owning summer homes there. This group has objected strenuously to any lifting of the ban.

RESOLUTION URGES TWO-CENT POSTAGE

Resolutions were adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, to memorialize Congress for a return to two-cent postage and to keep the Boston Navy Yard at Charlestown open for the purpose of emergency unemployment relief.

A bill authorizing savings and coöperative banks to become members of the Federal Home Loan Bank in this district was passed to be engrossed. The Senate has already approved this measure.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendship Tour."
5:30 Studio recital.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Studio soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 "Barn Dance" program.
7:45 NBC, Westinghouse Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Bach Cantata Club; soloists.
10:15 NBC, Salon Singers.
10:30 Hill Billies; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League program.
11:30 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
11:45 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 Craigavard, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins" sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Studio recital.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 NBC dance music.
7:45 Studio soloist.
8:00 Magazine of the Air.
8:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, Oldsmobile Program: Gus Van; soloists; Olsen Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Land Where Good Songs Go."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBC, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, popular musical programs.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 Polo match, Commonwealth Armory.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 "Keyhole"; reports; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-4:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:00 p. m—National Sojourners talk.
6:15 Dance music.
6:30 Talk, Getting the News."
6:45 CBS, Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief.
6:00 CBS, America's Grub Street Speaks.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:30 CBS, Popular musical programs.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 State banquet program of American Legion.
8:45 Local popular program.
9:00 Announcements; news.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Remonetization of Silver and Inflation," Sen. C. C. Dill, Washington.
10:45-12:00 CBS, Popular programs.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Promenade Concert.
1:15 "Radio Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
1:30 Hill Billies.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor, Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
3:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
3:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 "Adventures in Money."
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 NBC religious programs.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Sealed Power program.
6:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
8:15 "The Unknown Great."
8:30 Boston Emergency Relief Program.
9:00 NBC, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing."
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 NBC, Aileen Stanley; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jessie Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Pop Concert.
1:00 Studio musical programs.
1:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
2:00 Big Brother Bob Emery.
2:15 NBC, "Silver Linings in Germany," talk from Berlin.
2:30 NBC, A Capella Choir.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Marimba Band.
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, Squibb Sketch.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Big Ben's Dream Drama.
5:30 NBC, Swift Program: Coe Glade; quartet; orchestra.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album."
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, Rex Chandler's Orchestra.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 Nationaleers' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS and local popular programs.
3:15 City of Boston Lincoln and Washington Observance.
3:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
5:00 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
5:30 Dance music; talk; reports; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloist; organ.
6:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 Walter Smith's Concert Band.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
8:15 Conrad Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "John Henry"; serial sketch.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Report by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 Polish programs.
1:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
1:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Local dance music.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Efrem Zimbalist.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "The Lawyer and the Public"; "Training for the Bar," Dean Roscoe Pound.
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Soloists; symphony orchestra.
8:45 Studio music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "Tales of the Foreign Legion"; sketch.
11:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild; A. A. Milne's "The Romantic Age."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs." Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

SWEETEN SUMMONS ACCEPTED BY FORDS

DETROIT, Feb. 18 (AP)—Mr. Henry Ford and his son, Mr. Edsel Ford, who is president of the Fort Motor Company, are voluntarily to testify before a notary March 3 in connection with a suit of the Sweeten Automobile Company of Philadelphia, against the Ford Company. They agreed yesterday to accept service of subpœnas. The hearing will be held in the laboratory offices of the Ford plant at Dearborn.

The move came as a surprise, and followed efforts of many months to serve a summons on Mr. Henry Ford. The Sweeten suit was started several years ago, shortly after Ford purchased the Lincoln Motor Car Company from the Lelands. The company alleges it spent $227,000 in preparation for handling the agency for Lincoln cars, and then was deprived of the agency with a resultant loss of the sums invested.

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD NET LOSS

Heywood-Wakefield Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net los of $1,461,446 after depreciation and extraordinary charges, compared with loss of $1,317,669 for 1931 and $1,304,337 for 1930.

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FLORIDA

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Local Classified
United States and Canada

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General Classified

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Rooms Baths
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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GERMANY—A few children or young people studying German, inclusive terms $35 monthly, received in comfortable home for purpose of Higher secondary school and professional training school for precision mechanics and electrical engineering available. FRAU MARIA MÜLLER, Schopfelenstr. 24, Schwenningen, Schwarzwald, Wtbg., Germany.

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PARKERVILLE

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GERMAN girl, 22, seeks post as help in family, pocket money desired; would go to foreigners if German spoken; Christian Scientists preferred. ELLI MARTIN, Wilhelm-Weberhof 12, Gera/Thür., Germany.

THOROUGHLY experienced man requires responsible post; many years colonies and England; good organiser, clerical work, manager or overseer prospecting or plantation, or responsible post England; first-class testimonials. Box M-2228, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

YOUNG Swiss gentleman, well educated, 24 years of age, good appearance, hotel secretary (experience as waiter and cook), wishes find somewhere in the world permanent position as secretary in hotel, private secretary or similar occupation. Write The Christian Science Monitor, Bollwerk 15, Berne, Switzerland.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Switzerland
MONTREUX - CLARENS
In villa with splendid view on Lake Geneva, attractive rooms with board, excellent food, afternoon tea; 7-9 francs; modern conveniences. MRS. E. CAMBIER, Park Dubochet 17.

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BIEL—To let well furnished SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS
Apply Family Heimann, Centralstrasse 56 Stld. III. St., BIEL-BIENNE, Switzerland.

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HANNOVER—Room to let.—Frdl. Herrenzimmer (couch) ruhig. Haus (Südstadt) ständig od. vorüb. gehend z. verm. Christliche Wissenschafter bevorzugt. L. TOLKE, Grimmstr. 3, pt.

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BERLIN — Pianoforte instruction; Method Prof. Theodor Kullack. Hildegard Buchholz. Bln. N 31, Brunnenstr. 106. Tel. Vineta 0644.

VIENNA—Superior vocal training.—Erstkl. Gesangsausbildung. Atemtechnik. Stimmkorrektur. IRMA PUCHBERGER, Wien 8, Lederergasse 14 a/17. Tel. B 45-6-25.

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UMSTÄNDEHALBER
verkaufe mein Haus Luftkurort Falkenberg RM 16000.-, 4 Wohnungen, Obstgarten. KASSUBE, Berlin-Pankow, Binzstr. 57.

WANTED

GERMANY—Suche auf ein Jahr Lehrstelle zur Ausbildung in Papierhandlung mit Familienanschluss gegen Vergütung. HERBERT BRANDT, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Tübingerstr. 9/I.-
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Handschuhe, Strümpfe, Wirkwaren
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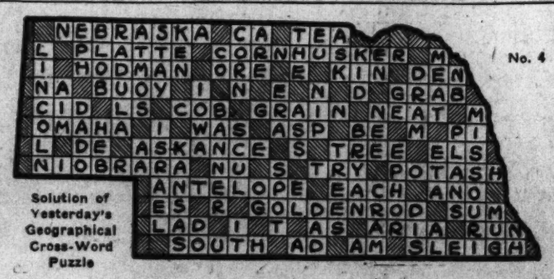
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ANTELOPE EACH ANO
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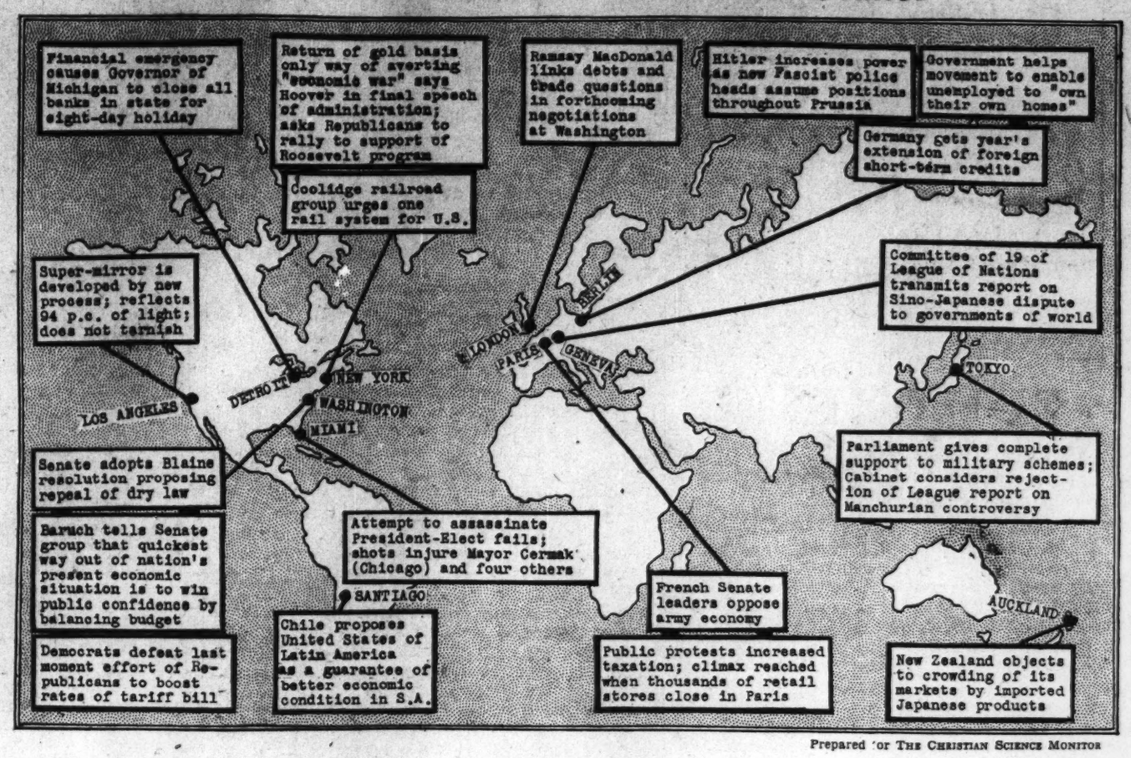
LAD I T AS ARIA RUN
SOUTH AD AM SLEIGH

No. 4

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Financial emergency causes Governor of Michigan to close all banks in state for eight-day holiday
Return of gold basis only way of averting "economic war" says Hoover in final speech of administration; asks Republicans to rally to support of Roosevelt program
Coolidge railroad group urges one rail system for U.S.
Ramsay MacDonald links debts and trade questions in forthcoming negotiations at Washington
Hitler increases power as new Fascist police heads assume positions throughout Prussia
Government helps movement to enable unemployed to "own their own homes"
Germany gets year's extension of foreign short-term credits
Committee of 19 of League of Nations transmits report on Sino-Japanese dispute to governments of world
Super-mirror is developed by new process; reflects 94 p.c. of light; does not tarnish
LOS ANGELES
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
BERLIN
TOKYO
Senate adopts Blaine resolution proposing repeal of dry law
Baruch tells Senate group that quickest way out of nation's present economic situation is to win public confidence by balancing budget
Democrats defeat last moment effort of Republicans to boost rates of tariff bill
Attempt to assassinate President-Elect fails; shots injure Mayor Cermak (Chicago) and four others
SANTIAGO
Chile proposes United States of Latin America as a guarantee of better economic condition in S.A.
French Senate leaders oppose army economy
Public protests increased taxation; climax reached when thousands of retail stores close in Paris
Parliament gives complete support to military schemes; Cabinet considers rejection of League report on Manchurian controversy
AUCKLAND
New Zealand objects to crowding of its markets by imported Japanese products

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Douglas Spruce

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LIKE a great needle-pointed spire, the Douglas spruce pierces the sky as no other tree can. It abounds in the Pacific Northwest and is considered to be one of the finest of conifers. The rounded needles, dark yellow-green or rarely blue-green in color, give it a fresh and well-groomed appearance. It is limited in natural range to western North America, southern Japan, southwestern China and Formosa.

The name "Douglas spruce" was given the tree in honor of the Scotch botanist, David Douglas, who did valuable field work along the Pacific coast of North America a little over a century ago.

The Douglas spruce often soars 250 and 300 feet in favorable regions, while trunks of such specimens range from 10 to 12 feet in diameter. It ranks among the world's most valuable timber trees, for the fine, straight-grained wood is highly prized for all sorts of building, for railroad ties, and for airplane construction. The thick dark bark exudes a clear yellow resin much in demand.

In late years, attempts have been made in different parts of the world to establish new stands. Successful experiments have been made in Minnesota and it is believed that it will supersede other species in importance. It takes readily to various situations when planted as an ornamental tree but does not do well in shallow soil or where exposed to high winds.

In Lighter Vein

Good Answer

Lady (to musician with bass horn wrapped around his neck): "How is it that a little man like yourself learned to play such an instrument?"

Street Musician: "Well, ma'am, on a cold day it's much warmer than a fiddle."

Interested

"Dad," said Johnnie one night after school, "my teacher takes a great interest in you."

"How so?" asked the father.

"Today she told me six times to sit down and behave myself, and then she said she wondered what kind of father I had.—*Pathfinder.*

Best Points

Wife: "I've been asked for reference for our last maid. What can I say in her favor?"

Husband: "Well, she has a good appetite and sleeps well."

Her Best

"Does your wife ever boast that she made a man of you?"

"Well, she doesn't go that far. All she says is that she's tried her best."—*Pathfinder.*

Aha!

Gentleman (entering shop): "What do your envelopes run to now?"

Assistant: "They don't run, sir; they're stationery!"—*Passing Show.*

Reasonable

"Ella attracts the men, doesn't she?"

"Yes, her father is a steel magnate."—*Good Hardware.*

Hm-m!

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?"

"No. I didn't even know he lived there."—*Falmouth (Ky.) Outlook.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WONDROUS is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance.—THOMAS CARLYLE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hear, ear, weary — The long *e* sound.

Statute—Not *-choot.*

Judgment—Not *-munt.*

Wholly—To be distinguished from the pronunciation of "holy" by the two *l* sounds, *hole'-ly.*

Mirage—*Me-rahzh'* (*e* as in create, *a* as in arm).

Man—Short *a* as in mat. Straining at such pseudo-cultured pronunciations as "the *hoppy mon*" is quite uncalled for.

Endue, amplitude, eventually — Avoid the *oo* sound.

Vanquish—The *n* sound is as in *ink*, the word being pronounced *vang'-kwish.*

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

History—Not *his'-ter-y.* Sound it *his'-to-ry* (*i* short, *o* as in obey).

"The Apostle and High Priest of our profession" (Hebrew 3: 1)—The general sense of the Greek is "the Apostle and High Priest whom we confess" (as leader) or "whom we profess" (to follow). Hence Weymouth's translation, "The Apostle and High Priest whose followers we profess to be," and Moffatt's, "The Apostle and High Priest of our confession."

"I am the vine, ye are the branches . . . without me ye can do nothing" (John 15: 5)—The metaphor of the vine and the branches is continued, for "without me" is literally "apart from me" or "separated from me" (Thayer: New Testament Lexicon, page 675).

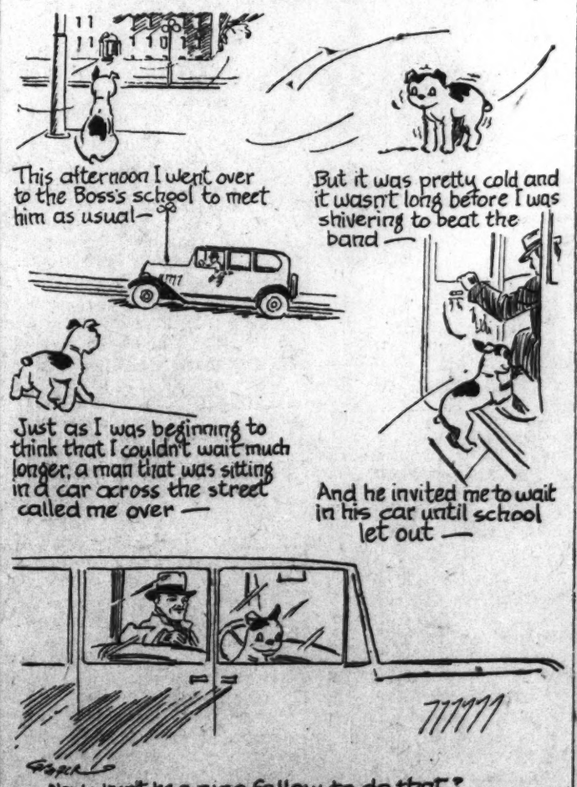
"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (John 1: 1)—Although this verse has often been cited as proving that Christ Jesus (the Word) was God, Greek scholars point out that had John sought to bring out this point, he certainly would have used the definite article before the word for God, in accordance with Greek idiom. Plummer ("Commentary on St. John's Gospel") says that the sense is: "The Word partook of the divine nature, not was identical with the divine Person." Moffatt reads the verse: "The Logos existed in the very beginning, the Logos was with God, the Logos was divine."

The educated Greek - speaking Jews believed that Deity did not act directly, but mediately, through His Logos. The Hebrew - speaking Jews were familiar with the idea that God reveals Himself through His *Memra*, or Word (which they distinguished from God as His outward expression or organ of revelation). The Targums of the Old Testament, in fact, mention the *Memra* of God —not the divine Person—as being manifested to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The educated Gentiles and pagans also believed in a divine Logos or Reason, and to them, according to Dummelow, John's preface said: "The divine Logos, which inspired your philosophers so far as they have spoken truly, and whose existence is admitted by all educated men, has finally manifested Himself in the life of Jesus of Nazareth."

John's opening words, therefore, were obviously designed to recommend the book to the three prominent classes of readers.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I went over to the Boss's school to meet him as usual—
Just as I was beginning to think that I couldn't wait much longer, a man that was sitting in a car across the street called me over—
But it was pretty cold and it wasn't long before I was shivering to beat the band—
And he invited me to wait in his car until school let out—
Now wasn't he a nice fellow to do that?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Yaqui

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sonora, Mexico

A BUSINESS man from Kansas City was traveling in the mountains on the west coast of Mexico, inhabited by Yaquis, a brave and warlike tribe of Indians.

At nightfall he was too far from any village to obtain lodging, but without fear he lay down at the side of the trai' and was soon sound asleep.

When he awoke in the sharp coolness of the morning, he found himself covered with a blanket. Close by was an Indian seated on the ground watching him.

Filled with gratitude for this kindness and protection, the traveler offered the Indian money, which was at first refused. After persistent offerings the money was reluctantly accepted. As they parted the Indian kissed the hands of the white man.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Razors—were used in Europe before the eighteenth century.

An S. O. S.—sent out by short wave by a Carnegie Tech student who was about to sink with a calculus problem brought a solution from a student in Austin, Texas.

America's airways—are to benefit from the 250 beacons, the largest in the world, ordered by the Department of Commerce. Each has approximately 1,780,000 candlepower.

Thomas Jefferson—was the first President of the United States to be inaugurated in Washington.

The Hoover Dam—will create the world's largest artificial lake, a reservoir 115 miles long.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

58

Not only had the dinner been served properly, but tasteily; and to add to the interest, dancing was indulged in between each course. Asked if they had enjoyed themselves, the answer of each guest was unanimously yes

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Senate Goes Wet

THE Senate vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is the clearest explanation yet offered of why drys insisted upon imbedding prohibition in the United States Constitution. The vote of 63 to 23 is almost an exact reversal of the Senate's best judgment on the merits of repeal as late as last summer. This sudden change is attributed not to any sudden failure of prohibition but to a supposed "popular mandate" which it is claimed the Democratic Party received in the last election.

It is true that a repeal plank was embodied in the Democratic platform. But it was a small part of the whole structure. And in the campaign it was almost hidden by the lumber of economic issues. Moreover, who believes the Democrats won because of their platform? Who pretends to say they would have lost without a repeal plank? The election was decided before that plank was ever drafted. The mandate theory is ridiculous.

Unquestionably the nation has been swept by a wet wave in the last year. Yet it is a wave. Outside a few regions where nullification has long been fostered and has lately been intensified, conditions under prohibition have not become bad enough to warrant this rush to throw it overboard. And certainly not to trade its acknowledged benefits for the known evils of the saloon era or for unknown and improbable substitutes.

Thus when the United States Senate can be so quickly bowled over by a wave of unthinking impatience, when it succumbs so easily to the hysteria of wet propaganda, one understands better why prohibition was written into the Constitution.

The senators apparently felt no responsibility to search any further for improved methods of federal liquor control, but desired only to shift the unsolved problem back to the states. Their haste is illustrated by the manner in which they stripped the Blaine resolution of the protective garments carefully devised in committee. The practically naked form of repeal which is left has no covering except a provision intended to safeguard dry states from wet neighbors.

Notably the Senate cast aside any pretense of attempting to prevent the return of the saloon. It not only discarded the original provision of the Blaine resolution but rejected the Glass and Reed amendments designed to give some federal guarantee that repeal would not mean abject retreat to pre-prohibition conditions.

There was no effort to provide a period of grace before repeal should take effect, a period which states might use in attempting to protect themselves from a flood of liquor. There was no effort to rule out liquor advertising. The Senate hurriedly voted down Senator Gore's proposal to remove the major promoter of the liquor traffic by banning its profits.

In view of the apparent unwillingness or inability of leaders to agree on any promising substitute for prohibition some may consider this baldness of the repeal proposal a good thing. Yet, it should be recognized that unless the American people want to go through a period of chaotic liquor experiments and of national alcoholism such as they never knew before prohibition, the choice needs to be made between prohibition and one definite alternative, such as national manufacture and state sale of liquor. It can best be made before repeal.

However, the Eighteenth Amendment is still in the Constitution, and there is hope for more adequate consideration. The House is expected to pass the repeal resolution, but at least two and probably three or four years will elapse before conventions can be called in the states to ratify or reject it. And there is good reason to believe that in that time the wet wave will have subsided, or at least that the people will have come close enough to uncontrolled liquor to demand greater safeguards than have yet been offered before surrendering prohibition.

Michelangelo Gets a Jolt

QUITE a number of people, back in 1521, made a mistake in judgment if Vasari, art historian of that period, is to be credited. In an age when traveling was both difficult and expensive lovers of art flocked to Rome for the express purpose of seeing the new frescoes—the work of Michelangelo—on the Sistine Chapel ceiling. And that is not all.

In the quaint but graphic language of Vasari,

> All the world hastened from every part to behold it, and, having beheld it, they remained astonished and speechless.

It is even averred that during the intervening four centuries others have admitted to feeling similar admiration for the Florentine artist's decorative scheme.

But in 1933—last week to be precise—there rose a critic who reversed the verdict of the years. Into the grim clutches of the United States Customs in New York dropped photographs of the frescoes consigned to an importer, whereupon appraisers looked at them and found them unfitting for admission to a city which boasts of 30,000 speakeasies. For several days these reproductions of the children of the artist's genius lay outcast on the shore of the River Hudson until another and more urbane authority ruled that entrance, even of the nudes in "Creation and the Flood," would do Gotham little harm.

Responsibility for this little contretemps really rests upon Columbus. Returning from that 1492 trip he should have warned the sculptor-painter Michelangelo that while the New World was then full of Indians, it would later, as civilization gradually wended westward, nurture a population so daintily fed on an immaculate literature and drama that it positively could not swallow the unclothed, albeit exquisite cherubs that adorn the Sistine Chapel.

Country Slums

MUCH is being said about solving the unemployment problem by moving the unemployed to small tracts of land in the country. Such a plan needs to be studied carefully or the results may be tragic. If the movement is to be promoted, it should be planned from the broad viewpoint of national welfare.

Part of the popularity of the idea in the cities is due to a desire to be rid of a troublesome problem. Once the unemployed families are moved to the country, the burden of their support and the education of their children will be transferred to someone else. The danger of riots that always exists when any considerable part of the population is unemployed will be lessened by decentralization of the idle, and many well-to-do citizens of the larger cities would sleep more easily.

The primary consideration in considering a plan like this is the welfare of the unemployed themselves. Next in importance is the welfare of the community to which they are moved, and third the effect on the whole national problem. In times like these it is folly to expect that a city family could make a living on 10 acres of land. It could provide most of its own food, granted some previous knowledge of how to milk a cow and feed chickens. But there would be little surplus left to sell to pay taxes, buy clothing and shoes, and meet the other cash expenses that are necessary to live even on a subsistence basis.

It will require a large investment to provide housing and tools and seed and livestock in the country for any great number of unemployed. Will that investment be justified? A few years ago the Canadian Government went to considerable expense to move a large herd of buffalo several hundred miles from Wainwright into the less settled Peace River Valley country. Within a few months the buffalo were all back at Wainwright. People are a good deal like that. We cannot require them by law to stay put. Many of them will quickly tire of doing chores out in the mud and will hitchhike back to the cities.

Any plan for making farmers out of the city unemployed on a large scale is doomed to failure. Not many of the unemployed want to become farmers, and the nation does not need any more farmers. Overtaxed farmers cannot pay more taxes to enlarge their schools to provide for the children of the unemployed. It is not fair to established farm communities to saddle them with the extra expense, or to incur the social problems that will follow the creation of slum districts in the country.

There is only one basis on which any back-to-the land movement can hope to succeed. That is to move jobs to the country along with the people. There is much to be said for decentralizing industry, for making it possible for industrial workers to live in their own homes on a few acres of ground. They will be much more secure, and temporary periods of unemployment will be much less tragic. But to move many people to the country without providing them with some means of support other than the land will be a serious mistake.

Britain's "Outer Ring"

SINCE last November Great Britain has been busy talking tariffs to 20 nations. Or to be more precise the borders of the negotiations have been gradually enlarged from the select group of Scandinavian countries and Argentina with which the talks began, until by the middle of January there were a score of delegations drafting new trade treaties in London with the latest convert to protectionism.

Little has been allowed to emerge as to the lines along which the negotiations are proceeding. But that difficulties have been encountered is obvious. Indeed it was inevitable. Not only is Great Britain working from a basis that is unfamiliar, but she has to fit the new treaties into the framework of promises she made to the inner ring of Dominions at Ottawa.

Again, under existing conditions of world trade it is no longer enough to lay down merely the general lines of policy in a commercial treaty and allow industries to fend for themselves. Account must be taken by each country of every detail of its import and export requirements. In fact, conditions are rapidly reaching the point when each government must try to secure in its trade treaties concessions which will give certain of its producers, if not a monopoly, at any rate an insured foothold in the markets of the other contracting party.

Thus, in the present negotiations, it is evident—and natural—that Norway, for instance, is trying to get specially favorable terms in Great Britain for her fishing and timber industries, in return for similar treatment for British coal and probably steel. Poland, with whom conversations have more recently begun, seeks special consideration among other things for bacon in return for concessions on various British manufactured articles. But the talks with Poland will go on under the shadow of the fact that Polish coal is the most important competitor of British coal in Norway and other Scandinavian markets.

Another difficulty arises out of the system of most-favored-nation treatment which most countries have included in their trade treaties for many years past. Great Britain adheres to the unconditional most-favored-nation treatment by which other countries get the benefit of reductions in the British tariff without having to make reciprocal cuts in their own scale of duties.

Great Britain has let it be known that she intends to continue the unconditional kind of most-favored-nation treatment in the treaties she is at present negotiating and no doubt this fact is one of the reasons she is constantly extending the number of countries with which she is parleying. If any concession given to Norwegian timber or Polish bacon goes automatically to Swedish timber and Danish bacon, what cards are left to stimulate trade in Sweden and Denmark? In fact, if the old conception of most-favored-nation treatment is to stand, it looks very much as if a good many more countries will be drawn into the talks before any new treaty can safely come into operation.

The situation which has arisen over these negotiations further means that it is not going to be so easy as was at first imagined to establish that outer ring of countries just beyond the Ottawa group with which Great Britain would enter specially close trading and financial relations. The inner ring, of course, consists of the British Dominions, India and the British Colonial Empire. The outer ring was to have consisted of the Scandinavian countries, Argentina and perhaps one or two more.

The extension of the negotiations does not mean that the outer ring idea has definitely broken down. But it does mean that the ring has proved harder to weld than was expected. Indeed, it may well be that no satisfactory or lasting agreement will be found possible until the question of stable currencies has been settled. This after all is the crux of the problem of international trade, and the sooner it is tackled the better for the world.

Nationalism Via Invasion?

IT IS related of Mr. H. G. Wells that on being asked what had struck him most in the writing of his "Outline of History," he replied, "The importance of China." A later writer, Mr. Lionel Curtis, in his new book, "The Capital Question of China," says that, beside China, other countries fade into insignificance—that is, as presenting a problem. Why do these two authorities on international relations think of China in such terms? With both of them, the answer probably would be the same; the great lumbering republic of the Eastern world, holding a fourth of the human race, is trying to make a nation out of itself.

Naturally the problem is immense. Not so much because of China's size, not so much because of China's population. It is immense because nationalism is contrary to the ethos of this people with 4000 years of continuous history back of them. What other people ever developed so highly what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman once called the best of all possible governments, namely, self-government? With self-government, an external supervisory government involving the concept of a nation was superfluous.

True, until 1911 there was an Emperor, but the guaranty of his throne was that he reigned, not ruled. Even less than that, he should do practically nothing. Confucius said of the Emperor Shun: "Religiously observant, he sat gravely upon his throne, and that was all." These words were, in the eyes of the sage, a tribute to good and wise government. So the Chinese in classical China were virtually free from regulation because they had regulated themselves. A written contract was a novelty, while the notion that people should bother their heads about "political business"—in other words, China—was an alien thought.

Westerners who are taught to be up and doing could not understand traditional China. Nor apparently could the Chinese, who, beginning in the 'seventies, came to the West as young men, and soaked themselves in the "new learning." They realized China only after they had returned. As they climbed to the seats of power, they tried to introduce reform based on Western models, and classical China creaked and groaned in protest.

The process is still going on—the process, that is, of making the Chinese of the vast hinterland personalize their country. It was proceeding at such a slow pace in 1928 that the Nationalists, sons of the old Western-educated Chinese or Western-educated themselves, thought they would put China into a forcing house of political education, and decreed a period of "political tutelage," after the military victories which gave them control of the central government.

When the Japanese staged their intervention, the result had not been as successful as was anticipated. Would invasion be a better "forcer" than political education? Many observers asked the question. In the case of every country similarly situated, including Japan herself, history has replied affirmatively. Signs are not wanting that nationalism in China is growing under this impetus. But they are uncertain signs. If one comes to a final conclusion about them, the chances are that something will upset it; the "pull" of classical China on the mentality of the people is still mighty.

As the Chinese face the Japanese on the road to Jehol, however, the imponderable of Chinese nationalism impinges more and more insistently upon the world's attention. For the observer of world affairs it holds a fascination which enables him to comprehend why the men whose business it is to gauge the titanic movements of world history are watching China so intently.

Editorial Notes

Portugal's Association of Solderers makes a drive on the machine age, insisting that hereafter the soldering of sardine cans shall revert to the old hand method. But if fishermen insist that nets be discarded and the sardine be garnered by hook and line, what will happen to the bill the ultimate consumer must foot? Or to the business of the solderers?

A recent "day" in the United States Senate lasted almost an entire month. Perhaps this juggling of time explains, to a certain extent, why the minutes of that group, as embodied in the Congressional Record, run to such length.

What Chubby Would Have Done With the Debts

CHUBBY had just come in from mending the telephone wire between the battery position and the battalion headquarters.

"O! to be a sailor on a night like this!" he sang out, as he flung aside the gunny sack draping the opening of our dugout.

"How's Fritz tonight?" we chorused, from our circle around the brazier.

"In a vile temper," responded Chubby, shortly, unstrapping his bulging paraphernalia as he came toward us. The paraphernalia included the usual soldier harness, as well as the apparatus of the signaler at the front, and made Chubby look like a crowded Christmas tree.

Chubby faced, indeed, was Chubby, still a schoolboy, though his school days, interrupted by the shot at Sarajevo, seemed æons of years behind him. Helmeted and loaded with armament, he was a veteran of the wars, yet a lad who had just passed his twentieth birthday.

For that matter we were all lads, the whole twelve of us, youngsters who three years before had seen the world full of sap. But there was something different about Chubby. The rest of us felt somehow seared and hard-boiled. The thing we clung to was the "we" of us, precious camaraderie of war. Chubby, however, still remained untouched by it all, a boy who would not hurt a fly. We all felt better when he came back from his expeditions. It was as if he were our last link with home, a kind of symbol of better things, though none of us at the time thought of it that way.

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So we all started to jabber at once as we shifted around welcomingly to make room for him.

"Nine point twos are his specialty tonight, mi lads," he resumed, sitting down on an uncertain biscuit tin, and rubbing his hands breezily in front of the fire. "That's his ticket for the second show, all right. Rations can't have come up and he's taking it out on us. I never saw such shell holes. And that Austrian naval gun is careering around again—just to vary the monotony, I 'spect."

We all groaned, for soon we should have to leave the brazier, one by one, and dodge those nine point twos.

"Well, you've earned your kip, Chubby," called out the sergeant, from his corner bed, looking up from the weekly edition of the Daily Stale. "Turn in as soon as you can. Wire O. K., I suppose."

"Thanks, Sarg," said Chubby, still rubbing his hands, "I'll just have a spot of grub while I'm warming up. It's fiendishly bleak outside, and as black as pitch. Wire won't stay put very long, I'm 'fraid."

Some cocoa had just come to the boil in our dugout canteen and Chubby ladled out a mugful. With this in one hand, and in the other a sandwich of bully beef and biscuit, the latter of which, with or without humor, army regulations described as "iron rations," he sank back contentedly on his seat. Grinding at the ferriferous biscuit, he continued:

"Not a soul left in Sailly Sailly Sel. Not a building standing. Just jagged ends sticking up like scarecrows. Broken bricks and masonry all around you. When the Verey lights go up, makes you feel all goofy. Ugh!"

His carroty hair almost fell into his cocoa as he shivered toward it. "Well, that's better," he went on, after a long gulp. "Even the grub dished out by H. M. Government makes you feel brave again."

He stretched his arms drowsily. "Think I'll turn in now."

The rest of us returned to our cardboard chess and magazines. Tom and Jack had the "cushiest" job. They were taking shifts at the corner switchboard, passing messages or receiving them between the position and the battalion in front. When they couldn't get through, then one of us had to go out, find the break and mend it. It was a lonely job, this perpetual vigil, and we had been doing it, with occasional rests, for two years now.

"Who's on next?" called out Chubby, muffled up in his blankets.

"I am," mumbled Willie, without looking up from the chessboard.

"Well, my best to Sailly Sailly Sel!" Chubby murmured, rolling over toward the wall. "I can forget it now that I know it's in your tender care, Willie, old thing."

"Cheese it, and go to sleep!" grunted Willie. "You can go by-by without bothering your baby head about the way I'm doing *my* bit to save civilization." He made a bold move with his Queen.

"And," the voice in the corner went on, heedless of the interruption, "dream of Blighty, what a grand world it was A. D. 1914, and what a great world it will be when this . . . blinking . . . war . . . is . . . over."

He sang the last words liltingly from an army ditty. Silence returned to the dugout, broken only by the buzzing at the switchboard.

Suddenly Chubby sat up. "What fun it'll be, chaps, to bury this blinking war!" Fearing the usual biscuit at his head for his looking-forwardness, unforgivable sin among the soldiery, he flopped back again as abruptly as he had risen, and was soon fast asleep.

One by one we yawned, undid our rolls, and followed suit, to be wakened in turn by the wakeful Tom or Jack whenever something went wrong with the line. The switchboard eerily buzzed incoming and outgoing messages. Occasionally the dugout would shake as a shell exploded near by.

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I was the next relief, "on" from 4 a. m. till 6 a. m., and was pulling on my breeches preparatory to going out to mend a break, when I heard a great whistling bearing down upon us. The next second the roof opened with a terrific noise, letting in a shower of dirt, and I was hurled with about half a dozen sleepers against the switchboard. The solitary light on the board guttered into oblivion. For what seemed an age I lay stunned. As I recovered my wits, I heard a wailing from Chubby's corner, and the sergeant calling out, "Strike a match, somebody!" I scrambled to my feet, groped around for the ration box, and found candle and matches.

There was Chubby lying on a disarrayed bed, and a deep hole by the side of it. "Something hit me," he moaned, while the rest of us bent over him, trying to find out what had happened.

"It'll be a great world when the war is over, won't it?" Chubby was half delirious. "It's up to you, mi lads." His quavering voice stopped.

That was sixteen years ago, and the war is not yet buried. Chubby would have buried it long ago. All the soldiers who came in contact with its stupidities would have buried it. They never dreamed that they were contracting debts in the bully beef and biscuits they ate and the shells they fired—debts that would continue to live long after the stuff they represented had gone. H. B. E.

Notes From Paris

New Order; New Symbols

PARIS will soon begin to show the effects of a recent governmental decree which completely changes the visage of the French Republic. From the façades of hundreds of public buildings in the city, the old Republic is to be removed and replaced by the new. For the symbol of the nation, like the nation itself, must be kept abreast of the times.

Thus the somewhat haughty, finely featured, intellectual lady who for nearly fifty years has looked down from fronton, frieze and mantel of schools, town halls and government buildings of France, gives place to the new Marianne, this time a true peasant—simple, solid, almost buxom. The suggestion of armor that adorned the old Republic has disappeared completely. Not the laurel leaves of combat and victory, but olive branches, are in favor. The cap of liberty no longer perches defiantly like the crest of a Gallic cock, but sits soberly and peacefully above the full and placid features of a France which seeks, no longer mental and perhaps military primacy, but calm and peace in which to cultivate its little vegetable garden. The workshops of the Trocadéro Museum in Paris have begun preparations to turn out 40,000 such Mariannes during the coming months. Who can question the eventual effect on a new generation of French youth of such an emblem on such a vast scale?

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Taxpayers And Soldiers

The streets of Paris lately have shown other and more serious signs of change. Law-abiding thoroughfares which normally are disturbed by nothing more ominous than the unending honk of taxi horns or the equally prolonged argument between taxi drivers and traffic policemen, have presented frequently a different aspect during recent weeks.

Hundreds of soldiers—on foot, on bicycle, on horseback, in motortrucks—thronged the ways or stood massed in groups at the corners, strung out in long lines or clustered at strategic points. These extraordinary precautions were taken as the result of a number of meetings and manifestations in Paris which superficially were held as protests against any increase in the already heavy burden of taxation, but which actually constitute significant indications of a growing discontent with the dilatory and unstable character of the parliamentary régime as it exists today in France. While it would be a mistake to take this agitation too seriously, since so far it is mostly artificial, at the same time it probably has not been forgotten that in France the source and scene of revolutions has almost always been the streets of Paris.

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Park Swans Up for Sale

Even when winter wraps Paris in its mantle of pale, lavender-gray mist, the street-corner flower sellers relieve the soft monochrome with their bouquets of flowers for sale. The bravely brilliant dots of color seem symbolic, for Paris itself is a sort of vast bouquet. No other large city in the world has so many public gardens and parks, and possibly no other city loves them more. Thus, when a milder day succeeded the mid-January freeze, the people of Paris flocked in tens of thousands to these gardens, and above all to the Bois de Boulogne. Encircling the western end of the city like the greenery background of the bouquet, the Bois is the favored haunt of Parisians, who on pleasant Sundays fill every one of its 2115 acres almost to overflowing, picnicking under its magnificent trees; promenading along its broad walks or riding through its miles of bridle paths. One of the principal attractions is its lakes, where, in summer, countless rowboats dispute the right of way with scornfully graceful swans. After having had things all their own way since the summer months, these swans had to yield up their domain recently to thousands of skaters, for the lakes froze to a depth of several inches, and all Paris came to skate or to look on. The frost did not last, however, and the swans returned triumphantly to their uninterrupted floating and feeding. But their triumph may be short-lived, for the municipal authorities have just announced that henceforth any citizen of Paris who so desires may purchase one or more of the swans inhabiting the lakes in the Bois, for a mere $10 or $12. Anxious inquirers who feared that the most decorative denizens of the wood would soon be all bought up received the reassuring reply, however, that the caretakers of the Bois would not let the sales attain such proportions as to deprive the park of any of its charm.

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Accordions Liven Paris

There really was no need of the poll taken sometime ago to establish the fact that the accordion is the Frenchman's favorite musical instrument. One has only to walk along the streets of Paris, particularly in the more modest quarters, to become aware of its popularity. For excursions into the Bois or the country near Paris, it has been largely superseded by the portable phonograph, but in the city itself nothing seems so native as the almost sad gayety and serious abandon of the accordion. There is something nostalgic about even its merriest strains. The gayety of the Parisian is like that. Behind the lightness of his famous *joie de vivre* weighs the heaviness of his provincial peasant origin, and this mixture appears to find apt expression in the solemn swell and airy lilt of the accordion. Aware of this affinity, the municipality has recently added a course in accordion playing to the many other subjects taught in its free evening classes. The class is already well attended by pupils whose ages range from a bare dozen years to more than fifty.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented.

"The Public vs. Arms Mongers"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to thank your staff for printing in the Monitor an article entitled "The Public vs. Arms Mongers." This article no doubt will do a great deal of good for its readers. It has made me acquainted with the workings of an evil that should be stopped and stopped immediately. I was indeed impressed with the truth in that part of the article which states, "The people may deem it wise and patriotic that the American President should be able to control his left hand while his right hand is trying to make peace between warring nations. Why an authority already granted in the case of civil strife should be denied in case of war between countries is difficult to explain."

Human life should be preserved and not destroyed, even at the expense of the profits of the manufacturers, whose consciences are in their pockets. H. PRADER, M. D.

Toronto, Ont.